BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

J. S. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
If when payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1854.....NO. 24.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING,

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.		5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.		8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,		12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.		20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH, MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853 13

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853. }

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, } 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS.—Sales Room No. 95 Leonard St., New York, one door West of Broadway. Common and Folding, plain, and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prisons, Family, Servant's and children's bedsteads always on hand. Also, a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring beds, Hair and other Mattrasses.
These bedsteads are superior to all others in point of cleanliness, neatness and economy. They are always free from Vermin, and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description circulars sent wherever required
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshares made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

THIS DAY PER EXPRESS.—24 pair Gents double sole Congress Gaters; 24 do do. do. do. do. Monterays—a new article; 24 do. do. do., Button Gaiters; 50 do do. Patent Leather Congress Gaiters; 50 do. do. Calf Stitched Boots, at JONES & GARDNER'S.
Jan. 13, 1854. 109-3t

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—10,000 Opposum Skins, also Otter, Minx, Fox, Raccoon and Muskrat Skins. Bring them to the Hat Store, No. 1 Granite Row, Front street, and receive the Highest *cash* prices paid for shipping Furs. C. MYERS.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas;	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

4300 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.
There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.
The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. [11-tf

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
MR. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, most respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms over the store of Mr. Agostini, on Market street, where Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine his Paintings.
Persons wishing Daguerreotypes copied, can have it done by him as true as if taken from life.
December 10, 1853. 81-5t—16-6m

HATS AND CAPS.—Men's, Boy's and Childrens' Hats and Caps, assorted qualities and prices, for sale at the Hat and Cap Store C. MYERS.

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Alexander Carter of Bladen County, if desirous of availing themselves of a trust executed to the undersigned by said Carter for their benefit, will file copies of their claims with the subscriber immediately.
Jan'y 17, 1854—20-tf] H. H. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE.
600 ACRES of Land, in Brunswick county, on the West side of Lockwoodsfolly River, near the mouth—about 100 acres of which are under fence, and 75 acres cleared, which is good farming Land—well adapted to the growth of Ground Peas. There is about one task of Turpentine Boxes; also, one hundred acres of Marsh, adjoining. There is a dwelling, with kitchen and all necessary out-houses, on the premises. It is a healthy location, excellent water, and very convenient to Fish and Oysters
For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at Smithville. F GALLOWAY.
January 9th, 1854 19-tf

NEW GOODS. Just received from New York and Baltimore, and now in store, a large assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Provisions and Fruit, consisting in part—
20 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do. Java; 4 hhds. prime P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 20 bbls. Clarified Sugars, A. B. C.; 10 do. Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated; 10 half bbls. choice St. Croix; 4 half boxes Loaf; 25 bbls. Rectified Whiskey; 10 do. very fine Old Monongahela; 10 do. choice Old Rye; 20 do. N. E. Rum; 10 half bbls. choice Rye Whiskey; 10 bbls. City Mess Pork; 50 boxes Raisins—(new crop); 20 bbls. Apples; 1000 lbs. Nuts, (assorted,) viz: Almonds, Pecans, Brazil Filberts; 30,000 Cigars, choice brands; 20 boxes Tobacco; 20 do. Rose Mill Snuff; 5 half bbls. Lorillard do.; 20 boxes Colgate's and Boston No. 1 Soaps; 20 do. Adamantine Candles; 10 do. Col. Tallow do.; 5 do. Sperm and Wax do.; 25 boxes Stuart & Bussing's Candy—assorted; Matches; Woodware; Dimajons, &c. &c
Those wishing to purchase, will please give me a call, as I will sell the above goods low for cash.
Dec. 29. WILLIAM H. McKOY.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company for renewal of Certificate No. 360, for five shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, which Certificate is lost or mislaid. BENNETT FLANNER,
Administrator of Jonah C. McFarlane.
Jan. 13th, 1854 19-6w

IRON RAILING
AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of the United States that they are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Iron Work, such as Railings for public or private Parks, Gardens, Steps, Balconies, Verandahs, Cemeteries, &c. Also, Settees, Chairs, Tables, Grey Hounds, Cast Iron Lambs, New Foundland Dogs, Iron Stairs, Doors, Shutters, Guards, Gates, and all kinds of Ornamental and Architectural Iron Works.
They pay particular attention to enclosing Cemetery Lots, having the largest and handsomest assortment in the country. Persons desiring to make selections of patterns, and know the cost of work, by addressing the subscribers will receive by return of mail printed designs of work and list of prices. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. HOOD & CO.,
No. 121 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-3m

NOTICE.
I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION in Bladen county, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, near White Hall, 35 miles from Wilmington. From this point, the River is at all times navigable.
The Farm contains from 600 to 700 acres of good superior Low Grounds for farming. A portion of this 600 or 700 acres is entirely free from overflow of freshets. There is a Mill seat on this place, and a comfortable Dwelling, together with all necessary buildings for farming purposes.
Besides the farming land, there are about 1400 acres of high land, 250 or 260 acres of which is under cultivation, and the balance woodland, of which 1200 acres are pine land, with 3 tasks of boxes now cut on it.
Besides the farm, I also offer for sale a considerable body of land in Colly Swamp, which contains a large quantity of Cypress timber on it. WM. L. MOORE.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or ranging or feeding cattle or hogs, or in anywise trespassing on my Rocky Point lands.
Feb. 10, 1854.—23-3m* WOODMAN S. SIDBURY.

JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA
AND
PARASOL
MANUFACTURER,
234 and 235
BROADWAY, New York.
(*Next door to the BROADWAY BANK.*)
Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the
LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL
assortment of
Umbrellas and Parasols,
to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock
BEFORE PURCHASING.
N. B.—Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.
JOHN I. SMITH,
Feb. 10, '54—23-3m] Manufacturer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of merchandizing and distilling of turpentine, in Sampson county, under the name and style of Surles & Adams. They solicit a share of the public patronage.
WM. B. SURLES,
RIGHT A. ADAMS.
Mingo, Jan'y 25, 1854. 22-4t

$20 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 5th ult., a negro man named ALFRED. Said Alfred is about 35 years old, dark complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, was hired from Mr. Wm. Barnes, of Edgecombe Co. A reward of $20 will be given for his delivery to us at Georgetown, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail so that we can get him.
DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 3d, 1854. 22-tf

$15 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the first of January, my negro woman MARY. Said negro is about 25 years of age, dark complected, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and will weigh about 170 lbs. She is well known on Topsail Sound, and is supposed to be lurking about Mrs. H. Nixon's plantation, where she has a husband. I will give the above reward for her delivery at my plantation, on Harrison's Creek, New Hanover county; and an additional sum of $25 will be given for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro.
Feb 3—[22-3t*] G. W. T. AVRETTE.

$75 REWARD,
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C.

REMOVAL.
McCALEB & GILBERT have removed from the corner of Second and Market, to C. B. Miller's old stand, on Market street, near the Dock, where they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of GOODS, adapted to the town and Country trade, and respectfully invite their friends to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Wilmington, Jan 27, 1854 21-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT—December Term, 1853.
Jacob Wessel, Adm'r., vs. The heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman. } Petition for sale of Real Estate.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman, are non-residents. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made to the heirs of the said John H. Tiedeman, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.
Teste, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
January 20th, 1854 20-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.—December Term, 1853.
S. & D. Teller, vs. Simon Strouse, } Original attachment.
ON MOTION in open Court, it is *Ordered*, That a conditional judgment for the sum of eight hundred and eighty-four 89-100 dollars, with interest, be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, and that the property levied upon by the Sheriff in this case be condemned, to satisfy the said Plaintiff's Judgment. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal," for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment final will be taken against him.
Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING.
January 20th, 1854 20-6w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale Three Stores on Market street; one occupied by G. R. French, one by J. R. Reston & Co., and the other by T. H. Howey; also the property occupied by C. DuPre & Co., and others, at the corner of Front and Princess streets, and extending on Princess street towards the river. A lot on Front street, running to the river, including a wharf known as the Beatty Wharf; a Lot on the corner of Front and Ann streets, his late residence, now occupied by Mr. Ferguson; a Lot on the corner of Third and Ann streets; The Palo Alto House and Lot; a Lot on Fourth street extending to Boundary, and half a Lot on Boundary, adjoining the same; two small lots with dwellings near the old Poor House, on Boundary street; also a summer residence on Masonboro' Sound, and about 1000 acres of land near Elizabeth River and Brunswick county.
The above property, or such portion thereof as shall not be otherwise disposed of previous to that time, will be sold at public auction in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next. DAN'L B. BAKER.
January 13, 1854 19-ts

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.
THE subscriber is prepared to fill all orders for Sashes, Blinds and Doors, at the shortest notice. The work will be well executed, with the best of materials. He will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of all the sizes most commonly used—will be thankful to those disposed to encourage home manufactures. Call and examine my work before sending your orders North. S. P. IVEY.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 13, 1854 19-7t

ALL persons are hereby forbid hunting, fishing, feeding or penning stock on my land, on Island Creek.
Dec 30—17-tf] M. C. NIXON.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
Juns 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schrs. E. S. Powell and W. H. Smith: 30 bbls. R. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 10 do. A crushed Sugar; 20 bags green, Rio Coffee; 10 boxes of superior hard Candles, assorted; 2 bbls. large. No. 1 New Mackerel; 1 bbl. large No. 1 Pickled Salmon; 5 quintals large Codfish; 2 hhds. prime P. R. Sugar; 2 dozen Tomato Catsups. Low for cash at
Feb. 10, 1854. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JUST RECEIVED.
20 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Bbls. Refined Brown Sugar,
4 Hhds. Porto Rico, "
5 Bbls. Crushed, "
10 Hhds. Cuba Molasses,
15 Boxes Soap,
5 " Excelsior do.
10 " Pearl Starch,
20 " Assorted Candy,
10 " Adamantine Candles,
10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
30 Boxes Eastern Cheese,
6 Qr. Cask Superior Old French Brandy,
5 " " Port Wine,
3 " " Maderia, do.
3 " " Malaga, do.
Dry Goods and Family Groceries always kept on hand—and for sale, by UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.
WILLIAM T. FRY,
MANUFACTURER OF
PORTABLE DESKS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, &c., LEATHER TRAVELING DESKS, DRESSING AND SHAVING CASES.
IMPORTER OF
RICH FANCY GOODS, FANS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, CUTLERY,
AND
DRESSING-CASE FURNITURE GENERALLY.
Depot of FRY'S Celebrated Razors, every blade warranted. All kinds of Cases in Morocco Leather, Rosewood and Mahogany, made to order. Sole Agent, for the United States, for George Wise & Co.'s TONBRIDGE MOSAIC WARE, wholesale and retail, No. 128 Arch street, Philadelphia. Jan. 27, 1854—21-3m

WANTED.—50,000 lbs. Rags, for which we will pay the highest prices, in cash or trade.
UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel, 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;
6,000 "	" "	Extra;
5,000 "	" "	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green, in Oil;	
100 "	" Yellow, "	
500 "	Yellow Ochre, "	
500 "	Spanish Brown, "	
500 "	Venetian Red, "	

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS:
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarasparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W. H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

HUTCHESON'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT.
For Piles, Ulcers, Fresh Cuts, White Swellings, Sore Breasts of Females, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Cutaneous Diseases.
IN PILES—that common and annoying disease—it never fails to effect a cure, no matter in what form or of how long standing, if faithfully administered. The proprietors have in their possession a large number of Certificates, from some of the most respectable citizens in the State of Virginia, who have been relieved by its use, a number of which accompany each Box. We give the following:
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Va., Nov. 8th, 1851.
MR. HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that the box of your Pile Ointment I obtained from you, has entirely cured me; it gave me relief in fifteen minutes after making the first application.
I had been afflicted with Piles for eight or ten years, and had tried a number of remedies, without any benefit. I think your remedy superior to any I have ever tried.
Yours, respectfully,
CHRISTIAN BAKER
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Oct. 9th, 1853.
MR HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I feel it to be my duty to say a word upon the merits of your Celebrated Ointment. I am constrained, from experience, to pronounce it the best Healing and Pain Killing Agent I have even seen employed. A few months since, my little son got one of his legs broken, after which he was carried a considerable distance, which caused extreme soreness of the broken limb; I applied your Ointment, and in less than three hours all soreness had disappeared. A short time since, a member of my family was taken with malignant sore throat, and I unhesitatingly say that, within one hour after the first application, he was almost entirely relieved. I write for the benefit of the suffering.
Yours, &c.,
J. G. SPERRY
Prepared by W. HUTCHESON & CO., Amsterdam, Botetourt county, Va. Price—50 cents and $1 each per bottle.
☞ For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt, Druggist.
December 2d, 1853 13-6m

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber's celebrated ROUND SHAVES, may be found at Southerlin & Black's, and J. M. Robinson's.—A fair trial is all that is required to give satisfaction.
Jan. 6, 1854.—18-3m L. WOOD

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders

C. MYERS, HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—All accounts contracted at this Establishment previous to January 1st, 1854, are now ready for settlement. Call and get (

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1854.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1854—being Tuesday of County Court week—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also devolve upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly be considered and decided upon.

January 6, 1854. 18-tm

OUR SUPPLEMENT.—Our readers, especially the fairer portions, will find some agreeable reading matter in the "Supplement," which we send out with our weekly issue of to-day. We don't want to brag—but we generally try to give as much and as good value for the money as any body else, and we think our subscribers are pretty well aware of that fact.—Will they be so good as to keep it before their neighbors who are not already on our list? They will be conferring a favor upon them; of course, *we* are perfectly disinterested.

We call attention to the notice for a Democratic meeting to be held on Tuesday of County Court week. We hope that every Democrat, who really feels or professes an interest in the success of the Democratic party, will make it his business to attend and assist in the deliberations of the meeting, so that during the subsequent progress of the canvass, no just cause for dissatisfaction may exist.

We take it for granted, that the question of holding a county Convention, as well as the time and place for the assembling of such Convention, will be brought before the meeting, and decided upon. It will also be necessary to prescribe the manner in which the delegates shall be chosen, so that no difficulties or misunderstanding shall exist. For ourselves we are in favour of such Convention. We have already assigned some reasons for being so, and shall take occasion to assign still others at our leisure, between now and the time of meeting.

We know of no other or better method of arranging these matters, which are so important to the interests of the party, than by public meeting, after public notice, and on a public occasion. If such meeting be fairly held, after such notice, and on such fitting occasion, the obligations it imposes are as binding as any mere matter of organization can be. Its power cannot extend beyond the county, nor can its resolutions in general policy, State or National, be more than recommendatory. General policy must be settled in general convention.

Again, we say, let us have a full meeting—a meeting for fair and free deliberation, at which the rule of the majority will be mildly enforced and cordially recognised, with no scenes of division or excitement. We shall from time to time call attention to this until the day of meeting.

FORGERY. Wednesday forenoon between 10 and 11 o'clock a check for $2,000 purporting to be drawn by Anderson & Savage, was presented and paid at the counter of the Branch Bank of the State in this place. In about five minutes after, Mr. Savage happened in and made a check for some amount, when Mr. Smith the Teller, laughingly remarked, that he must be making a run—the bank had already paid a check of theirs that morning for $2,000. This produced an examination, when it was discovered that the check was forged. Means were immediately taken to effect the arrest of the person by whom the offence had been committed, as well as to recover the money. In about three quarters of an hour after the commission of the act, he was in custody, and gave up the whole of the money, all in State Bank Bills, as delivered to him. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to exchange them for other notes at the Commercial Bank.

The name of the prisoner is D. W. Rogers. He is a young man, apparently not more than 26 years of age of very respectable appearance, and has heretofore borne an irreproachable character. We learn that he has been for some time engaged in the Turpentine and Steam-mill business, at or near Lumberton. His family is highly respectable.

He was committed to prison in default of four thousand dollars bail.

The Mails.—Worse and Worse.

We did use to get mails from the North in some reasonable time; but now, under the new and *improved* arrangement, we are at least a day behind what we used to be. Baltimore and Washington City papers reach us now—when we get them at all—the second day after they are printed; we used to get them the next day. The time between New York and New Orleans may be shortened, but it happens to be at the expense of every intermediate point. There certainly are *some* few persons residing and doing a little business in the intervening strip of country, and perhaps some arrangement might be made by which they would not be made to suffer for no sins of their own. We dislike grumbling—but this state of things won't do at all. Yesterday we had no Northern mail to this point; to-day we have a mail, but it is away behind, and missed totally from the interior of our own State. Certainly, we think this is a place of sufficient importance to have a bag made up for it by the through mail. We invite the attention of the Department.—*Daily Jour. 16th inst.*

☞ The project of a Steamer to Havana has, we understand, been brought to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, and of other bodies interested in the trade of this place, and is looked upon in a very favorable light. The proper statistics necessary to a fair estimate of the affair in all its bearings will, we feel confident, be procured and laid before our citizens at an early day.

DONT ALL GO.—If all the gentlemen whose names appear in the Herald as delegates to the Whig State Convention should go at once, the party at home here would be left nearly unrepresented, and the loco focos having the full run of things, might steal the Brunswick River, or perpetrate some other of their enormities. Besides, who can tell the havoc which the combined artillery of friends Loring and Burr may produce among the susceptible beauties of the City of oaks.

PROPERTY IN CALIFORNIA.—From the message of Gov. Bigler, communicated to the Legislature of California on the 3d of January, we learn that the assessed value of real and personal property in that State, according to an assessment made at the close of 1853, is at least $100,000,000—being an increase, compared with 1852, of $40,783,144.

"The Daily Giraffe."

Messrs. W. & R. H. Whitaker, the enterprising editors and publishers of the Raleigh "Live Giraffe," propose issuing that paper daily, at four dollars per annum in advance. We wish these gentlemen all that success which we feel certain they will merit. The "Giraffe" will, no doubt, be a sprightly and wide-awake sheet.

☞ Genius is not appreciated, and personal pulchritude is at a discount. Editors receive Valentines of the unflattering order, and declaim against the senselessness of the custom of sending them at all;—and it *is* senseless; for, evidently, if persons of any gumption took part in it, the fraternity would receive beautiful envelopes, containing the names of numerous admiring subscribers, accompanied by the subscription money, instead of ugly lithographs representing persons with a preternatural development of head, covered with sky-blue hair, and an insane look. We say nothing of their nether integuments. The bodies corporate of these pictorial representations bring strongly to mind the prodigal son feeding swine, [the "swine" is only meant for those having no more respect for the cloth than to send such things.]

Now, the way it was with us was this—somebody sent one of the before-mentioned to Burr, and Burr, taking counsel of the *devil*, did re-direct it to us.—We knew it at once, by the big blot on one corner. Before opening it he had waxed sentimental, and a big tear, as big as—a three cent piece, stood in his eye, and when he opened it the tear dropped from the end of his nose and made its mark. Burr ought not to have served us so. It wasn't right, considering our romantic pheelinks. That second-handed Valentine was the only one we got.

Ship Building in California.

In looking over the San Francisco Sun of the 14th of January, we find a list of steamers and sailing vessels built at that port since 1849, which certainly exceeds our expectations. The number of steamers given is 63, with an aggregate tonnage of 5364 tons. The number of sailing vessels is 40, with an aggregate tonnage of 1219 tons, showing them to have been chiefly river and bay crafts—the largest 60 tons, and the smallest 12 tons. The largest steamers were the Kate Hensley of 400 tons, the American Eagle of 350 tons, and the H. T. Clay of 275 tons. Besides these, there are two of 250 tons; two of 200; three of 150; three of 125, and four of 100. The balance are from 100 downwards. The Sun says that the ship builders there are about engaging in the construction of a much larger class of vessels.—The larger number of the vessels given have been finished during the last year or two. San Francisco is going ahead. In several instances the boilers and engines of the steamers have been entirely of California manufacture.

The Sun publishes the President's Message without comment.

Much Ado about Nothing.

A great fuss is being made at Norfolk over the removal of a Mr. Grice, who, it seems, has been the Chief Blacksmith at the Gosport Navy Yard for something like thirty years. Mr. Grice, it appears, is a Whig, and has shared the usual fate of office-holders under a change of administration. After enjoying office for the period of thirty years, one would think that he could not reasonably make much complaint against letting somebody else get a chance. But if one were to read the horrible laments of Grice and his friends, he has suffered martyrdom of a magnitude and intensity without a parallel even in the cheerful and amusing chronicles of Fox, entitled "The Book of Martyrs." The Commercial of this place bewaileth Grice, and the Herald hath "lifted up its voice and wept." The thing is dreadful;—Grice is the most abused of Chief Blacksmiths from the days of Polyphemus down even until the present time, and his pheelinks phorbid phurther phorbearance phor the phanatic loco phocos.

WHITE BASIS.—The Wilmington Journal, in an article on Free Suffrage, says:—

"The method of obtaining it by Legislative enactment is the only one which is practicable; for it is certain that since the white basis ground, assumed by Governor Manly and other advocates of a Convention, no Convention, for this or any other purpose, can be called."

Will the Journal be good enough to inform us when and where Gov. Manly, or any other Whig in North Carolina, ever advocated the white basis? We take it for granted, that in speaking of amendments to the State Constitution, the Journal means "the white basis" of representation in the Legislature, and not that it intended to cheat its readers into an idea that Gov. Manly's favoring the distribution of the Common School fund according to the number of white children, had any connection with the Constitution or the basis of representation, either white or mixed? The distribution of the School Fund, being regulated by mere law of the Legislature, can have no bearing upon the question of Convention, or free suffrage, and if the Journal is attempting to impose a different notion upon its readers, it is doing great injustice to Gov. Manly, and to the Whig party.—*Fayetteville Observer, Feb. 9th.*

Most certainly we will be "good *enough*." We will not rely upon our simple assertion, but will quote authority which the Observer will hardly call in question. The following is the reply of Rawley Galloway, Esq., Taylor Elector to Thomas Ruffin, Esq., asking for a statement of the discussion at Wentworth on the 29th of June, 1850, between Messrs. Reid and Manly.

WENTWORTH, August 9, 1850.

MR. RUFFIN—Dear Sir: I have received your note of this date, and in compliance with the request it contains, I make the following statement:

On the occasion to which you refer, I understood Gov. Manly to say "that if he had the formation of a new Constitution for North Carolina, he would go farther in support of Free Suffrage than the gentleman himself," (Col. Reid,) and "that white population should constitute the only basis of representation." In reply, Col Reid asked "if he understood him correctly—are you in favor of abolishing the Federal Basis of Representation?—is that your position?—will you stand up to it?—will you swear by it?" To which the Governor nodded his assent. The Colonel then went on to remark that "that was precisely the position which the Northern Abolitionist would desire him to occupy, and that it was dangerous for the South.

Again, I understood Gov. Manly to be illustrating the inequality and injustice of the Federal Basis of Representation, when he said that 800 men in Onslow county were equal in political power to 4000 men in some of the western or mountain Counties. And again, I understood Col. Reid to ask Gov. Manly how he could advocate so great a change in our State Constitution, when it was not mentioned in the Resolutions of the Whig Convention which nominated him, as two years ago, on the subject of Free Suffrage, he had assumed the position that he had no authority or right to commit his party to a new issue.

This brief recapitulation of points in the discussion sustains me, I think, in saying that my decided impression was that Gov. Manly was in favor of abolishing the Federal Basis of Representation in our State Constitution, and that Col. Reid was opposed to it.

With much respect, your ob't serv't,
R. GALLOWAY.

Again: Read the following, signed by many leading and influential Whigs:

We, the undersigned, were present at Wentworth on the 29th of June last, and heard the discussion which then occurred between Gov. Manly and Col. Reid, and we have no hesitation in saying that on that occasion Gov. Manly distinctly and emphatically declared himself to be in favor of abolishing the Federal or Black Basis in North Carolina, and of instituting a White one in its stead.

W. B. CARTER,
RICHARD H. SCALES,
J. H. CARDWELL,
ALEXANDER WOODSON,
W. B. JOHNSON,
JAS. W. McCAIN,
W. D. BETHELL,
WILLIAM P. WATT,
JAMES P. SCALES,
D. W. COURTS,
WILLIAM W. WITHERS,
SAML. F. ADAMS,
ROBERT GALLOWAY,
S. C. EDWARDS,
E. R. HARRISS,
W. F. CARTER,
A. M. SCALES,
W. N. SCALES.

NOTE.—The gentlemen whose names are in *italics* are Whigs.

Have we informed the Observer?

Later from Havana.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on the evening of the 10th inst., with dates from Havana and Key West to the 8th instant. No news of importance. Markets under head "Commercial."

FOND OF MEDICINE.—The Liquor Agent of New Bedford, Mass., has just published his quarterly report of the work done in his department for the three months ending January 23d, '54. His sales amount to 1,788 gallons. All sold for medicinal purposes.

Congress.

The topic of greatest interest in political circles at Washington City still continues to be the Territorial Bills introduced by Mr. Douglas. It still continues certain that these bills will pass the Senate, substantially, as reported. Indeed, it is hardly probable that the hopes of their opponents extend to any expectation of defeating them in that body. Their policy is that of procrastination, with the view of gaining time to get up an excitement at the North and bringing that to bear upon the House—frightening the timid by the threats of public indignation at home, and affording an excuse for the wavering to plead instructions from their constituents as an excuse for their abandonment of a plain and obvious duty. Those at the North, who, in 1850, were the strongest provisoist and anti-compromise-men, are the very ones now who talk so loudly about the sanctity of the Missouri Line—a line which was evidently a temporary expedient, and based upon no constitutional principle which could be of general application to the *whole* country. The line of 36 deg. 30 min. was inserted as part of the compromise under which Missouri was brought into the Union. The contracting parties to that bargain were the State of Missouri and the Congress of the Union. What right had either to make a bargain binding a third party, not then in existence, namely, the future citizens of the Territories West of Missouri? Were they to be brought into the Union under restrictions not applied to other and older States? North Carolina did not immediately accede to the Union formed under the present constitution; yet, was anything in relation to slavery mooted at the time when she did come in? Are some States and Territories to exist of an inferior class, because more restricted in their sovereignty than others? Is membership in the union or the protection of the Genernment to be bought at a dearer rate by the citizens of Nebraska, than by those of other communities? Are all the rest to be at liberty to determine their own municipal regulations, and they alone to be denied that power in its full extent? Such seem to be the questions involved in the repeal or continuance of the unconstitutional restriction imposed by the Missouri Compromise; unless the repeal be effected the compromise of 1850 settles no principle—with its repeal, the road is plain and easy.

In operation, slavery is more apt to recede than to advance upon its northern margin. The laws of trade will have that effect. It will pay better farther down, and therefore it will go so. It cannot be restricted where it will pay. It never has been But the principle is none the less sacred, that all new states should come into the Union upon an equal footing with the old, which could not be the fact if they were to be incumbered with restrictions unknown to the old. To admit this system of restriction with respect to slavery, would open the door for restrictions with regard to any other matter of municipal regulation.

Now, or at any time before the middle of June the Territorial bills are safe. What the subsequent effects northern clamor may be we know not.

☞ We are perplexed in the extreme, and we imagine so is Mr. Davis, by the resolutions of all and singular the Whig County meetings nominating that gentleman. These resolutions go for an open Convention. Mr. Davis has made speeches in this town in which he avowed his opposition to the Convention policy. How is this to be reconciled? Col. McDugald, who reported, and, no doubt, also drew up the Bladen resolutions, knew Mr. Davis' position, taken very decidedly "within the memory of man;" so, it is reasonable to suppose, did the committee at Columbus Court. Is the Whig party sincere in this Convention affair? or do they only mean to honey-fuggle the West a little? It is a strange mark of sincerity to go for one policy, and nominate a gentleman who is known to be directly opposed to it.

All these things puzzle us very considerably, and we are also subject to an additional anxiety. We would like to know whether or not Mr. Cameron, of the Fayetteville Argus, who was present and addressed the sovereigns at Bladen, did narrate the episode of "Bet Sweats." We ask the question because, somehow, we have come to regard that as an essential part of his performance upon all occasions.—Indeed, it appears to us an integral portion of Cameron himself!

Further Foreign News.

The mails by the Pacific from Liverpool, to the 25th, furnish ample details. Most all that is important has been already given in a former number. We annex the following:

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is no longer denied, even by the most sceptical, that any moment may bring to England a formal declaration of war; and in view of the imminence of the danger, it is a matter of honest gratulation to see with what coolness, moderation, and absence of mock heroics the people accept the necessity, and prepare to meet it.

For some brief time it is considered probable that the war may be carried on from the ordinary financial resources of the country, without the imposition of any new impost. But with so powerful an enemy as Russia, it is impossible to carry on a "little war," and the nation is fully aware that a war-tax and a new loan must be submitted to And, judging from the present temper of the people, and the generally healthy tone of all departments of trade, there would seem to be no doubt of meeting all the exigencies of the case on favorable terms.

The accredited agents of government no longer hesitate to speak of the approaching war. The captains appointed to raise the volunteer coast defence are making the tour of all the ports and fishing towns, calling on the maratime population to enroll in defence of their country "*against the Russians.*" And we may here mention that the British navy has not, for many years, been in a more effective state, both as to men and ships.

A Vienna correspondent of the London Times states that letters from Matchion, dated 13th January, bring tidings of a terrific battle going on at that place. The town was in flames, and the loss of life was fearful.

It was daily expected that more fighting would take place at Kalafat.

Two divisions of the Russian fleet, consisting of 25 vessels each, were cruising in the Black sea. A collission there, between the Russian fleet and the allied fleet, was considered very probable.

The Pasha of Belgrade has ordered the immediate dismissal of all Russians from service.

It was rumored that Sillestera had been captured by the Russians; when the rumor reached the Arch Duke Constantine at Sebastopal, he became furious, and ordered the fleets to go to sea. The Prussian Admiral returned an answer that he had no orders to receive from French or English Admirals.

At St. Petersburg, on the 18th January, there was a steady rise on imported articles, which indicates that the war would continue.

It is stated that a force of 60,000 troops are about to invade Bagdad, in Persia.

LOCATION OF THE WORK-SHOPS.—The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Road, held a meeting, we are informed, at Marion, on Saturday last, and decided upon locating the work-shops, buildings, &c., of the Company, at Wilmington.

The matter was left to their decision, it will be remembered, by the Stockholders at their last general meeting.—*Herald.*

We fear the practice of *working over* worn out plates for bank bills is not a good one, and might, in some instances, prove an invitation to counterfeiters. We noticed, some weeks since, certain Threes on the Merchant's Bank of Newberne, supposed to be counterfeit, which were genuine—having only been *re-touched* and the letters "N. C." inserted.—Our attention has since been called to Fours on the same kank, where the same addition has been made, and where the engraving is likewise judged not to be equaled to a new plate. An old plate cannot possibly be made as good as new.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Cotton Further Declined—Corn Advanced
Eastern Affairs.

The Steamer Africa sailed from Liverpool on the 28th ult., and arrived at New York on the evening of the 13th inst. Her news is three days later. The America was to sail for Halifax on the 31st ult., and she is now due.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The conduct of the Czar was still evasive. His reply was not expected before the middle of February. He has appointed Count Orloff to meet the Four Courts, to explain confidentially the terms on which he will treat.

The Russians were making preparations to attack Kalafat, and several skirmishes between the belligerents had occured, but nothing of a decisive nature had taken place.

The allied fleets were on their way to Varna; the Russian fleet was off Azoph.

A doubtful rumor had circulated that the Russians had taken Kars in Asia. According to their own bulletins all their own troops were in winter quarters. Servia was much agitated by the intrigues of the Russian Consul-General. Izzet, Pasha of Belgrade, had sworn to arrest him unless he minds his own business.

It was rumored, but doubted, that Panin had succeeded Count Nesselrode.

Austria had hastily ordered 40,000 men into Hungary.

The Genoese intend to give Capt. Ingraham a public reception.

The Russian Japan squadron had arrived at Hong Kong.

There was no news of interest from England or France. British ships were blockading the port of Bushire, in the Persian Gulf. Dost Mohamed was at Candahar.

The latest from Vienna states that favorable news had been received from St. Petersburg Persia had promised neutrality.

The Brazilian steamer Olinda was ashore at Holy Head.

The stermer Petral was burnt in the Clyde on the 26th.

American stocks were active and improving.

The prices of Consols fluctuated very much, but closed at 95¾ a 95¾.

European Affairs.

It does seem that at last the time that "was to arriv' have arroven" and that war is among the certainties—big, horrible and extensive war—war wherein many people will get severely injured and not a few slightly killed;—a war which will either eventuate in a terrible revolution or in nothing at all. Come what will, if the established governments of Europe be only able to maintain themselves, such a peace will at last be patched up, in which the mutual security of dynasties will be more attentively considered, that the interest of the people or the honor of nations. Should, on the contrary the people get the sway—then the established lines, boundaries and rulers will be among the things that were. Obviously the possibility of this latter contingency has been at the bottom of the adverseness to war, exhibited by the western powers; obviously too, all the high expectations and talks of curbing the power of Russian despotism, and maintaining the rights guaranteed to Turkey by treaty, amount simply to jealousy of the Russian power and not devotion to any abstract idea of justice; and when a peace is again patched up, neither Turkey nor the people of Europe will be consulted by the Rulers.

The Kossuths and Mazzinis of Europe are not fit leaders of Republicanism—their followers are no fit followers of Republicanism. They know nothing about it. Should they prevail, they would only do injury—should they not—the present governments will do no good. The silent advance of the people is the only hope. It depends upon influences totally apart from demagogueism or absoluteism. It will assert itself at the proper time. It is a natural growth which cannot be forced. We hope nothing from war.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11th, 1854.

Messrs FULTON & PRICE,

Editors of the Daily Journal, Wilmington—

GENTLEMEN—I am under obligation to your good selves or other friends, for the franking of two numbers of your Daily issues of the 7th and 8th inst., received this day, and calling my attention to a communication of a Captain Gooding, as published in the New-Berne Atlantic on 1st inst., in which he has thought proper to censure both Captain Bates, commanding the Steamer Gov. Dudley, and myself, the Agent of the Company, in having exacted the full fare of passage from *Charleston to Wilmington*, under circumstances of distress, which, he alleges, were fully represented both to Capt. Bates and myself, while urging an abatement of the charge. He further states that "they asked how many there were of us," and that "we remarked, Mr. Ramsey, a small boy and myself," and "they replied, as long as it was us, they would charge $5 each."

To these charges, which are utterly denied, I have to observe, that Mr. Heckmann, my clerk, who was immediately at my elbow, nor myself, have the slightest recollection of the facts alleged, nor of any representation of distress or appeal for a reduction of fare in consequence thereof. As to the exceptionable language, imputed to Capt. Bates and myself, which was never used, you do me but justice in your comments thereon in your paper of the 8th inst., for which friendly notice I feel myself indebted. With Capt. Bates my intercourse has been of the most confidential nature, since he had the command of the Company's Steamer, and had the occurrence alleged have existed, most certainly we should have alluded thereto, in conversation, before the departure of the Steamer, whereas, and as I perceive from your columns, he has positively denied the charge made by Captain Gooding. The Isabel arrived on the 25th of January.—Among the passengers of the Gov. Dudley on that day, some twenty odd in number, the last who took tickets, as recorded by Mr. Heckmann, were Goodwin and Ramsey *to Goldsboro'*, and one Nelson to Wilmington. The inference, therefore, is, that these parties applied immediately before the boat's departure. If they had had the desire to see and represent their case, ample time was afforded between the Isabel's arrival and the departure of the Gov. Dudley, and the relief generally accorded, would have been extended to them, as has heretofore been the practice towards all shipwrecked mariners.

Be pleased to insert the above in your valuable paper, at your earliest convenience, and believe me,

Truly and respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
EDWARD WINSLOW.

Important from Central America and Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The Delta of this city has a letter dated Minitallan, stating that the Tehuantepec road was formally commenced Jan'ry 30.—Sykes & Co.' commenced operations at Sachil on the 25th.

A door and window tax had been established in Mexico.

A correspondence of Court Raousset de Boulbon had been intercepted, showing the existence of an extensive conspiracy to revolutionize Sonora and Lower California. Large bodies of men had been seen marching thither from San Francisco.

A conducta had arrived at Vera Cruz with 2,000,000 in silver, which was mostly taken by the English steamer.

The barque Lady Suffolk had sailed for Yucatan with several hundred troops for the Indian war.

PROPOSED NEW TARIFF.—It is said the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives will soon report a new tariff bill, which proposes to subject all imports to a duty of *twenty-five* per cent. ad valorem, except spirituous liquors of different kinds, which are to pay 100 per cent., and except also certain specified articles (a pretty long list withal) which are to be exempt from duty. In the latter class are included most raw materials used in manufacturing, and also dyestuffs of all descriptions solely used in composing dye. It abolishes all bounties and drawbacks on salted or pickled fish. None of its provisions are designed to go into operation until the first of January next, and goods in warehouse at that date will be entitled to the benefit of the new rates of duty.—*Balt. Sun.*

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—Mr. H. E. Stevens, of the Bowery Theatre, died on Wednesday from the results of the accident received in wrestling with a friend. He was a long time connected with the Bowery Theatre as stage manager, and was very popular.

Captain Degroot, late of the Prescott House, is about to erect a colossal Hotel, to be called the Great West, at a cost of half a million dollars.

The anniversary of the birth of Washington promises to be celebrated with more than the usual ceremonies this year. The "Order of United Americans," the "Know Nothings," and the "Guard of Liberty," and other societies, intend turning out in full force. The "Veteran Corps of 1812" have also determined to honor the day with a parade, &c.

St. Patrick's day is to be celebrated in New York by a military and civic parade.

☞ Hon. JAS. A. PEARCE has been re-elected U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Maryland.

Finances of North Carolina.

Governor Reid has published the annual report of the Comptroller, from which we copy the following summary of the receipts and expenditures on account of the Public Fund (apart from the Internal Improvement and Common School Funds) for the year ending Oct. 31, 1853:—*Observer.*

PUBLIC FUND—RECEIPTS.

Public Tax for the year 1853,	$178,166 39
do. do. for former years,	545 03
State Loan,	491,886 62
do. Coupon Bonds, (Principal,)	1,000,000 00
do. do. (Interest,)	15,800 34
do. do. (Premium,)	42,197 00
Interest on W. & R. Railroad Bonds,	3,000 00
Interest on S. & R. Railroad Bonds,	646 46
Plank Road Dividends,	4,800 00
Mexican war, am't refunded by U. S.	12,724 33
Bank Dividends,	976 00
Tax on Bank Stock,	7,994 75
Cherokee Bonds,	800 00
Tax on Attorneys' Licenses,	590 00
General Assembly, refunded,	08
	$1,760,127 72

DISBURSEMENTS.

North Carolina Railroad company,	$587,135 00
State Loan,	499,049 06
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company,	80,000 00
Weldon & Gaston Railroad,	72,500 00
Hospital for Insane,	30,545 77
General Assembly,	56,309 37
Neuse Navigation company,	27,500 00
Literary Fund,	22,117 36
Principal Ral. & Gaston R. R. Bonds,	30,000 00
Interest " "	30,795 00
Interest State Bonds,	22,199 01
Interest State Coupon Bonds,	16,440 00
Judiciary	28,039 29
Public Printing,	13,023 74
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,	14,689 25
Interest F. & W. Plank Road Bonds,	6,970 50
N. C. R. R. Survey, West'n extens'n,	2,000 00
Atlantic Railroad Survey,	1,000 00
Presidential Election,	2,043 08
Congressional do	824 42
Sheriffs for settling Taxes,	1,498 85
Geological Survey,	5,850 00
Tar River Navigation,	2,000 00
Revised Statutes,	1,300 00
Executive Department,	2,198 00
State Department,	800 00
Treasury Department,	2,000 00
Comptroller's Department,	1,000 00
Adjutant General,	200 00
State Librarian,	525 00
Superintendent Capitol,	260 00
Governor's House, (furnishing)	1,027 46
Pensioners,	710 00
Weights and Measures,	496 06
Agricultural Societies,	400 00
Contingent and Miscellaneous,	5,028 61
	$1,564,474 98

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1854.

The Gadsden treaty has, it is believed, been finally approved by the administration, and is to be submitted to the Senate with some propositions for amendment. The President has received from good sources such information as to the character of the territory proposed to be ceded to the United States as has satisfied him of the great value of the acquisition. It is supposed that some objections to the treaty were made in the Cabinet on the score of the five million article. On one hand, it has been urged that a specific sum should be set apart for the indemnification of the Garay claims; an', on the other, it was proposed to strike out the article altogether.

It is ascertained by the Treasury returns that the revenue from imports for the last two months has exceeded the amount collected in the corresponding period of the preceding year by nearly thirty per cent. All the estimates on this subject have been surpassed by the result. What shall we do with this accumulating surplus? The accumulation of gold in the Sub-Treasuries will be a serious check to business during the coming spring. It is hoped, therefore, that the Mexican treaty will be ratified without delay, if it is to be ratified at all, in order that the Treasury may be depleted at an early day. The alternative to the treaty is another war, which will use up the surplus with a vengeance, and create a snug national debt of a hundred millions or more.

The committee of ways and means of the House are soon to take up the subject of the tariff, and will no doubt present some project which will have a tendency to reduce the amount of revenue from imports.

The defeat of the deficiency bill is a complete triumph of the committee of ways and means, who were opposed to the load of appropriations for Custom Houses and the New York assay office, which finally broke the old bill down. Hereafter, it will be understood that the friends of the administration and not the whigs are to take the responsibility of measures.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Perry E. Brocchus, of Alabama, as Judge of the Territory of New Mexico. The administration have acted wisely in bestowing this appointment upon Judge Brocchus, and it is evidence of their approbation of his manly and upright conduct while Judge of the Territory of Utah. The Senate have also confirmed the nomination of Charles Eames, lately of the *Union*, as charge to Venezuela, and this is one of the most discreet of the diplomatic appointments that has been made.

P. S. The Gadsden Mexican Treaty was sent to the Senate this morning, and still lies on the table, while Mr. Smith is making his speech against the organization of territorial governments in the Nebraska region at present.

The Conklin treaty, after sleeping soundly for nine months, will also be sent to the Senate out of respect for Mexico.

THE FUTURE TRANSPORTATION OF U. S. MAILS ON RAILROADS.—The bill for the future regulation of the railroad branch of the mail service of the United States, now before Congress, proposes to fix the maximum of the compensation to railroad companies transporting the great national mails at $75 per mile per annum; to those on which mails for the supply of a single State are carried at $50 per mile per annum; and to those which supply merely the country on the particular railroads on which they are transported, at $30 per mile per annum. That is for a single daily mail. If a twice a day (or oftener) service is required, the compensation to be pro rata, as for a single daily service above mentioned. These rates are considerably less than those now paid.

RETURN OF CAPT WATKINS AND PARTY.—The New York Times states that Capt. Watkins, of the ill-fated San Francisco, and the rescued soldiers and sailors who were carried into Liverpool, by the ship Antarctic, are now on their way home by the steamship America, specially chartered for their accommodation. The ship was to leave Liverpool on Saturday, Feb. 28. The party consists of Lieut. Charles C. Winder and servant, Lieut. J. G. Chandler, and 192 troops, women and children, and Capt. Watkins, his purser; Theodore L. Schell, Charles F. Barton, 3d officer, James Mason, 4th officer, Washington Duckett, carpenter, and 1 servant. Capt. W. has furnished an account of the disaster of the steamer, to the American Consul at Liverpool, in which he speaks in high terms of Capt. Stouffer, of the Antarctic.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.—An Important Movement.—The mail steamship bill reported yesterday from the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, is one of the most important measures so far initiated at the present session of Congress. In few words, it proposes to give the notice for the termination of the extra compensation to the Collins line, required in the law under which that compensation is paid to them. Secondly; to terminate the contract of the Collins line, by taking their ships at a valuation, which the Government is authorized to do at will under a clause of the contract under which they carry the mails of the United States. Thirdly; to terminate the contracts for the transportation of the California mails existing with Law and Co., and Aspinwall & Co., by taking such of their steamships as have been "accepted" by the United States, under the clause of their respective contracts providing that they may be thus abrogated at the pleasure of the Government of the United States. And, fourthly, to let out the three contracs to the parties who will do the service at the lowest price and in the shortest time.

RAILROAD CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.—A convention of officers of several western and north western railroads has been in session in Philadelphia, this week, and resolutions have been adopted declaring that the Peoria and Oquawka Company of Illinois, the Logansport and Pacific of Indiana, and Logansport and Pittsburg of Indiana, and Ohio Railroad Companies, are in one interest, and are ready and willing to unite their lines of road to effect a main through line from the city of Burlington, Iowa, to Philadelphia, if a proper arrangement can be effected with the Pennsylvania and Ohio roads. An executive committee was appointed with power to carry into effect the object of the convention, and to make the united line a great national thoroughfare for passengers and freight.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

There is much talk concerning the Mexican treaty, but we cannot yet say, as was said of the treaty of Guadalupe, when that was under consideration in the Senate, that "we all know what the treaty is." But we soon will know, for we shall have it, as I learn, through the Mexican newspapers, by the next arrival, unless by some accident we get it before, as has been usual. There are many rumors, also, in regard to the amendments recommended by the Executive to the treaty; but I have reason to believe that they are of little practical importance, and that they do not relate to or in any way affect the Tehuantepec question or the indemnity secured to American claimants.

The agitation of the slavery question, as connected with the Kansas and Nebraska bill, appears to be increasing in the Northern States, but still there is reason to believe that a majority of the northern people, both democrats and whigs, are willing to leave the subject of slavery in the territories hereafter to be formed to the decision of the inhabitants themselves. Those who have, so far promised the agitation, are also hostile to all compromises, and especially so to the fugitive slave law, which was a principal feature of the compromise of 1850.

The crowded galleries of the Senate chamber to-day were indicative of the interest taken in the discussion of the Douglas bill. Mr. Weller made a stirring and forcible speech in support of the measure, and of the principle of non-intervention. Gen. Houston will follow to-morrow.

Among the diplomatic nominations not heretofore taken up in the Senate, is that of Gen. Gadsden, as Minister to Mexico. It was probably taken up and confirmed in the executive session to-day.

The subject of a new tariff will soon occupy the attention of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted his project to the committee of Ways and Means of the House, but it has not yet been considered by that committee. The project is similar, in its main features, to that which the Secretary proposed in his report.

The present is a suitable time for making a permanent and satisfactory tariff, because it is no longer a subject of party contest. If the committee cannot procure all the information here that may be desirable, in regard to some details, they can easily obtain it by a visit of a few weeks to the northern commercial cities. The tariff of 1846 was made chiefly under the vigilant superintendence of an outsider, Mr. Geo. Dwight, who impressed his own views upon the committee, and made some mistakes, too, which were corrected by legislation, or treasury decisions. Ios.

Disaster to the Steamer Georgia.

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.—The steamer Georgia, Capt. McKinstry, bound from New York for Aspinwall, put in here last night in distress, having encountered a severe gale off Cape Hatteras, on the 9th, by which her entire forecastle was carried away and her boats stove. The passengers are all well.

The damage to the Georgia is such that several days will be required to get her ready for sea.

The passengers held an indignation meeting today, in which the vessel was denounced as unseaworthy, and the strongest feeling manifested against the owners for sending them out in her.

Sailing of the Crescent City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Crescent City left last evening for the relief of the Georgia, at Norfolk.

Removal of the Georgia Seat of Government.

CHARLESTON, February 10.—The Georgia House of Representatives have passed the bill to remove the seat of government from Milledgeville to Macon.—The Speaker gave the casting vote.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The steamer George has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing 300 passengers and $809,000 in gold.

The George Law connected at the Isthmus with the John L. Stephens, which sailed from San Francisco on the evening of the 16th, with the mails and $1,000,000 in gold.

The British steamer Lucia had arrived at Panama on the 17th, with Valparaiso dates of the 31st of December, and Callao of Nov. 12th. Business in Valparaiso dull. Money tight. Flour $7 50 a $7 75 per bag. Freights on Guano to England £4 per ton.

There was no news from Bolivia.

Advices from Peru state that Don Domingo Elias with 800 men, had been defeated near Yea, and was now a fugitive.

Business at Lima dull. Exchange on the U. S. 5 per cent.

Melbourne dates of Nov. 12th state that provisions were plenty, except fleur, which sold at $60 per bag.

Gold at the mines £3 15s 3d. At Melbourne £3 16s. 6d., with an upward tendency.

Confirmation by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Vroom, Minister to Prussia. It is said that Mr. Saunders will be rejected. James C. Marrior, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Peru, vice John J. Martin, declined, and O. Jennings Wise, of Va., at the Court of the King of Prussia, vice T. S. Fay, appointed minister resident. Carroll Spence, of Maryland, minister resident at Constantinople, vice G. P. Marsh, recalled. Charles Eames, of District Columbia, to be Charge d' Affaires to the Republic of Venezuela, vice Isaac Nevitt Steele, resigned.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.—Letters received at New Orleans, from Havana, state that Pezuela is urging the apprenticeship scheme, but the Junta de Tomento is opposed to it and threaten to dissolve the board of regarding the scheme, as scandalous.—The slaves are greatly excited. All slaves

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, February 11th, 1854.

The Crystal Palace company have published a statement of the affairs of the exhibition, which is rather discouraging. The whole expenses of the exhibition, including building, decorations and everything, have been $891,070 72. The receipts from sales of tickets, refreshments, catalogues, &c., have been $390,000; so that the loss is over $600,000.—But the company still have the building and its decorations, and Kiss's Amazon, which they had purchased for the exhibition at a cost of $10,000, and some other articles. But if they were put by to public sale for the benefit of the company's creditors, they would not bring a great deal. The amount of stock issued by the company was $489,000, and besides this they acknowledge an additional indebtedness of $125,000, which is partly secured by mortgage on the building.

The directors lament the melancholy financial result; but go on to show that they never expected anything better. They still urge that the Palace should be retained as an ornament to the city and as a permanent exhibition of art.

It appears the company paid $5,412 97 for Col. Hughes' mission to Europe; $20,000 to Chas. Buschek, general agent in Europe, including purchase of Amazon, $533,708 for constructing the building and $101,172 for furnishing and decorating it; $17,176 for advertising and engraving; $19,704 for salaries; $8,462 for catalogues, and $22,929 for freight and marine insurance. The present expenses of the establishment amount to $305 a day, or $2,139 60 per week.

The War, and Money in Europe.

On the 18th ult., a meeting of bankers and monied men took place in Paris, M. Koenigswater in the chair. It was decided at the meeting that a memorial should at once be drawn up, and presented to the Emperor, praying him to take into consideration the great pecuniary interests engaged in commercial and industrial undertakings in France, and throughout Europe, and not to allow himself to be lightly engaged in the difficulties of a distant war. The Emperor, it is said, replied to the persons who presented this memorial, that undoubtedly material interests possessed incontestible importance in his eyes, but that he could never place them above moral interests, and that a question of honor and national dignity must always weigh with him much more heavily in the scale than any mere question of money.

The London Times states that the Vienna money market is much disturbed by extraordinary rumors, one of which was, that certain English capitalists had agreed to get up a loan of £10,000,000 sterling, in behalf of Austria, provided the latter government will entirely break with Russia." It is known that unsuccessful attempts were made last summer in the London market for a heavy loan for Austria. The latter government has recently refused to receive, except at 15 per cent. discount, the paper of their own national Bank; while individuals are compelled to take it at par. It is considered that the Austrian finances are in a sad condition, with increasing annual deficits in their revenues, and diminished credit abroad.

DEATH OF JUDGE CHARLTON.—The Savannah papers announce the death in that City, on the 18th ult., of the Hon. Robert M. Charlton. Judge C. was a distinguished member of the Savannah bar. He had filled several prominent positions, both in the law and in the legislative departments, having been U. S. District Attorney, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Eastern District of Georgia, member of the Legislature of Gergia and Senator in the Congress of the United States by appointment of Gov Cobb to fill the unexpired term of Judge Berrien. Judge Charlton was not only justly distinguished as a jurist and statesman, but as a writer of prose and poetry he excelled. Many gems in each of these departments are extant, as evidence of his varied attainments and of the position he might have attained had he devoted himself to letters. "His gentleness," remarks the Republican, in a beautiful tribute to his memory, "his modesty, his simplicity, his love for the good, the beautiful, and the true, his native gentility and refinement of thought, his kindness of heart, his belief in God and religion, and his veneration for all things sacred—all these beautiful attributes of his character shine in the pages he has left behind him; while the sentiments there contained, did they universally prevail, would put a new and a happier face upon the world."

THE BEAUTIES OF RUSSIAN DESPOTISM.—One train, and one only, travels daily between St. Petersburg and Moscow. All schools in Russia are rigidly prohibited, except in a few large towns. All foreign goods are denied the right of transit through the Russian dominions. According to Mr. Oliphant, the most serious impediment to the successful prosecution of commercial enterprises in Russia is the utter impossibility of finding *employees* upon whose honesty any reliance can be placed." Twenty thousand men die annually fighting in the Caucuses, and of these by far the greater number fall victims to disease and starvation—the consequence of the rapacity of their commanding officers, who trade in the commissariat so extensively that they speedily acquire large fortunes. Some little time ago the large landed proprietors in the neighborhood of Odessa turned their attention to the cultivation of beet root, and to the extraction of sugar from it. Experiments went on to a considerable extent, but the cultivation proved a failure. At this critical moment the father of the people interposed, and prohibited the sale of any sugar but that extracted from beet by the aristocratic experimentalists. The word went forth and the inhabitants were compelled to buy sugar 100 per cent. dearer than British colonial sugar could be imported into the country.

The New York *Sunday Times*, at considerable trouble, has collected the following information relative to the derivations of the names of the States:—

Maine was first called *Marvooshen*, but, about 1638, took the name it now bears, from Maime, a province in the West of France. The name is originally derived from the Cenomanni, an ancient Gallic people. New Hampshire was the name given to the territory granted by the Plymouth Company to Capt. John Mason, by patent, in 1639, and was derived from the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England. Vermont is from *verd*, green, and *mont*, mountain. Massachusetts was named from a tribe of Indians in the vicinity of Boston. Roger Williams says the word signifies blue hills. Rhode Island was so called in 1644, in relation to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. New York was named in honor of the Duke of York, to whom this territory was granted. Pennsylvania was called after Wm. Penn. In 1664, the Duke of York made a grant of what is now the State of New Jersey, to Lord Berkley and Sir George Cartaret, and it received its name in compliment to the latter who had been Governor of the Island of Jersey. Delaware was so called in 1702, after Lord De La Ware. Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I, in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 3, 1632.—Virginia was called after the virgin Queen of England, Elizabeth. The Carolinas were named by the French, in honor of Charles IX., of France. Georgia was called in 1692, after George II. Louisianna was named after Louis XIV., of France. Florida received its name from Ponce De Leon, in 1512, while on his voyage in search of the fountain of youth. He discovered it on Easter Sunday—in Spanish, *Pascue Florida*. The States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Arkansas, and Missouri, are all named from their principal rivers, and the names are of Indian origin, excepting, perhaps, Kentucky—and their meanings involved in some obscurity. Tennessee is said to signify a curved spoon; Illinois, the River of Men; Mississippi, the Whole River, or a river formed by the union of many.—Michigan was named from the Lake on its borders. Iowa is an Indian name; also, Texas—signifying beautiful. California was thus named by the Spaniards at a very early day.

GRACE GREENWOOD.—In describing her London life, Grace tells a good story of her innocent quizzing of a solemn John Bull:—

The manner of an English gentleman toward the American visitor is polite and considerate, but sometimes a little too *marked*. At a dinner party, the other day, during a little playful discussion of Yankee character, a bland and benevolent-looking old gentleman at my side informed me that he had come to the conclusion that the wooden-nutmeg story was neither more nor less than a mischievous satire.—"For," said he, "there would be such an amount of minute carving required to make a successful imitation of the nutmeg, that the deception would hardly pay the workmen. For myself I do not believe the feat was ever practiced." I thanked him in the name of my country, for the justice done her, and assured him that the story of the Yankee having whittled a large lot of unsaleable shoe pegs into melon seeds, and sold them to the Canadians, was also a base fabrication of our enemies.

Attempt at Wholesale Murder at Cincinnati.—Six Persons Poisoned—Arrest of the Suspected Poisoner.

Just after partaking of tea last evening, a portion of the family of Mr. Henry Matthewson, residing on the southeast corner of Ninth and Vine streets, were suddenly taken sick, and presented symtoms of having been poisoned. The symptoms grew worse, and Drs. Fries and Slocum were immediately sent for, who pronounced the afflicted persons poisoned, and administered antidotes accordingly. All in the family who had partaken of supper were more or less affected, but those who were seriously ill are three young children of Mr. Matthewson, two young ladies boarding with Mr. M., and the servant woman, named Mary Toliver. The remedies of the attending physicians had the desired effect, and it is this morning thought that all will recover. Two or three, however, are yet considered in a critical condition. Suspicions were directed towards several persons, but finally fixed on E. Toliver, the husband of the servant woman. The circumstances which induced this suspicion are as follows:

Toliver is an Indian, and his wife a white woman. They came to this city from Columbus several weeks since, when she employed herself in Mr. M.'s family, and he in the Massachusetts eating house. There appeared to be a difficulty between them in regard to some property in Columbus. He wished to dispose of it, but she constantly refused her consent, and also refused to sign any deeds for the property, which was necessary to make the sale valid. He called on her several times to persuade her to consent to the disposition of the property, and hard words passed between them. He was there on yesterday while she was preparing tea, and remained in the kitchen some time. He left just before the family sat down to tea, and returned just as the poison commenced having its effect on the family. He then seemed disposed to treat the matter lightly and talked as if medical aid was not necessary. In fact, he refused to allow the attending physician to prescribe for his wife, but called in some other personage. It is supposed that it was his object to murder his wife. He was arrested at a late hour of the night and lodged in the watchhouse. This morning he was brought, before Judge Spooner and charged with administering poison with intent to commit murder. His examination was postponed until Saturday, that the full effects of the poison might be ascertained before the trial. Bonds for his appearance in the sum of $5,000 were required, in default of which he was committed to jail.—*Cincinnati Times, Feb.* 1.

A Father's Advice to his Son.

The time draws nigh, dear John, that I must go the way from which none returns. I cannot take thee with me, and leave thee in a world where good counsel is not superabundant. No one is born wise. Time and experience teach us to separate the grain from the chaff. I have seen more of the world than you; it is not all gold that glitters. I have seen many a star fall from heaven, and many a staff on which men have leaned break; therefore, I give this advice, the result of my experience:

Attach not thy heart to any transitory thing. The truth comes not to us, dear son; we must seek it. That which you see scrutinize carefully; and with regard to things unseen and eternal, rely on God. Search no one as closely as thyself. Within us dwells the Judge who never deceives, and whose voice is more to us than the applauses of the world, and more than all the wisdom of the Egyptians and the Greek. Resolve, my son, to do nothing to which this voice is opposed. When you think and project, strike on your forehead and ask for His counsel. He speaks at first low, and lisps as an innocent child; but if you honor His innocence, he gradually loosens his tongue and speaks more distinctly.

Despise not any religion; it is easy to despise, but it is much better to understand. Uphold truth when thou canst, and be willing, for her sake, to be hated; but know that thy individual cause is not the cause of truth, and beware that they are not confounded. Do good for thy own satisfaction, and care not what follows. Cause no gray hairs to be disregarded. Help and give willingly when thou hast, and think no more of thyself for it; and if thou hast nothing, let thy hands be ready with a drink of cold water, and esteem thyself for that no less. Act always when thou knowest, but know always what thou sayest. Not the apparent devout man respect and go in His ways. A man who has the fear of God in his heart is like the sun that shines and warms, though it does not speak. Do that which is worthy of recompense, and ask none. Reflect daily upon death, and seek the life which is beyond with a cheerfull courage; and, further, go not out of the world without having testified by some good deed thy love and respect for the Author of Christianity. —*Goethe.*

YANKEE DOODLE IN AUSTRALIA.—Patrick J. Smith, under the head of "Seven Months in Australia," writes as follows in Mr. Mitchel's paper, "The Citizen:"

"At Sydney there is a neat theatre, which, during the engagement of good or even tolerable artists, is sure to be well supported. In August last Stark, the American tragedian, and his wife, performed there. The house was crowded every night of their engagement. In all English theatres that ever we had attended, whether in Ireland or England, it is a standing rule that at the conclusion of the first piece the orchestra strike up the national anthem; and that during its performance the audience remain standing. Upon the occasion of our first visit to the Sydney Theatre, we fully expected to be condemned to witness this sham exhibition of loyalty; and were in the act of deliberating with ourselves, what under the circumstances we should do—whether we should maintain our seat, fix our hat firmly on our head, fold our arms, and frown a stern defiance upon the upstanding rank and fashion of Sydney, or rush out of the box in a state of virtuous indignation—when, to our utter amazement, instead of 'God save the Queen,' forth came the majestic strains of 'Hail Columbia!' The audience seemed not to notice the event, but when, immediately after, the orchestra struck up 'Yankee Doodle,' the dress-circle hissed, the pit and galleries cheered, while regardless of both, bang went the fiddle, tattarara went the kettle-drums, and 'Yankee Doodle' was brought to a close amid a storm of applause. The incident, we thought, was significant, and we made a note of it accordingly.—Only once did we hear 'God save the Queen' at that theatre, and that was on a 'command night,' when his excellency the governor-general entered his box.'

WHEN GROG MAY BE TAKEN MEDICINALLY.—(As soon as the Law for the Prohibition of the Sale of Liquors comes into operation.)—Grog may be taken medicinally:

After goose, or duck, or pork, or Irish stew, or any delicacy of the season, into which onions may have seasoningably entered.

Invariably after salmon.

When there is any washing being done at home.

When the painters are in the house.

When a person feels faint, and doesn't know what is the matter with him.

When a friend turns up after an absence of several years, or when you are parting with a friend whom you do not expect to see for several years.

When a person has the toothache.

When a person has lost at cards, or when a person has come into a large property.

When a person has met with a great misfortune, or made a tremendous bargain.

When a person has quarrelled, and when a reconciliation has taken place.

When a person is riding outside a stage-coach, or is on a sea-voyage, or goes out between the acts of a five-act tragedy, or before ascending in a balloon, or after coming off the jury of a coroners inquest, or when you are sitting up for your wife, or when a friend drops in to smoke a cigar; and, in fact, upon all suitable occasions of sadness or merriment, when a person feels rather low, or feels in very high spirits.

TURKISH SAILORS.—The London Times, in referring to the disaster at Sinope, says:

"The Turks were afraid to face either the weather or the enemy. Though repeatedly warned of their danger, and shown the means of escape, they stupidly remained in the Sinope trap, and though many of the men appear to have fought desperately and bravely, four out of the eleven captains, and perhaps more, escaped. Formerly there were many Greek sailors in the Turkish fleet, and the Greek sailors in the Turkish fleet, and the Greeks have a natural aptitude for the sea; but now they are all Turks and on a recent cruise in the Black Sea, it is said that 400 men were prostrate with sea sickness in one ship."

"A Washington correspondent for the New York Tribune says: "*The Whigs here say that if the Southern Whigs vote for the Douglas bill, it is an end of all attempts to keep up a Whig party.*'"

THE AUSTRILIAN TRADE.—A London letter says: "The wonderful extent of buisness between Liverpool and Austria is shown by the fact that there are, at this time, thirteen different lines of packets in full employment, besides occasional vessels between Liverpool and the various Australian and New Zealand ports. There are now on the berths for Melbourne direct, 30 ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 16,000, and for Sidney 10 ships, together 8,000 tons, and for other Australian ports, 23, vessels of 11,840; total, 63 vessels, or 35,840 tons. So great a quantity of goods is shipping that vessels are in much demand."

The epaulets worn by Prince Albert when in full costume are worth the trifling sum of $2,500—a small farm on each shoulder.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, the Great Restorative and Invigorator of the system. This article, which has made so many wonderful cures, was discovered by Dr. Jesse Hampton, of Louisville, Ky., now in fine health in the 79th year of his age, and is acknowledged by those who have used it to be the *best* family medicine in use; and is *warranted free from all mineral substances*. By its mild action on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys; it will cure the diseases of those organs, with all Chronic Complaints, as Dispepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affections Pains in the Back, Side and Breast, Consumption, Scrofula, Fits, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility, with all Diseases arising from Impure Blood

As a Female Medicine it has no equal. It will change the complexion from a palid to a blooming one.

Wherever introduced its success is *unbounded*. It has certificates from Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. R. M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, Hon John H. T. Jerome, Mayor of the city of Baltimore, the Spanish Consul, Judge Davis, Lund Washington, from a Chaplain of the United States Navy, from the State Department at Washington, from the brother of the Physician of the Emperor of France who was cured by it after all other remedies had failed, and from hundreds of others, making up an amount of testimony never before given to any discovery of medicine. A trial of it will convince the most skeptic.

FROM HON. W. P. THOMASSON, M. C., FROM KY.—SCROFULA.—It affords me pleasure to state that Dr. Jesse Hampton's Tincture has effected a most extraordinary cure of my servant boy, Albert. The patient was three years old, and had the scrofula—(his father was scrofulous.) The boy was a moving mass of sores from head to foot; the upper lids of the eyes were much swollen, and turned inside out, exhibiting horrible, mattering ulcers that protruded over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. It is strange, yet true, this child, that I felt resigned to see die, as a relief from suffering, has been restored to health under the treatment of Dr. Hampton. W. P THOMASSON.

Louisville, March 20, 1851.

See advertisement in another column.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills the best remedy to cure Bad Legs.

Eliza Dew, the wife of a farm servant, living at Dinton, near Salisbury, suffered months with a sore, leg, the ulceration of which was so dreadfully obstinate, that it defined the skill of eminent medical men to abate its malignancy. When in its worst state she commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which soon produced favorable appearances, and by persevering in their use for a short period, she can now boast of a sound cure. There is no case, however obstinate, bad, or long-standing, but may be cured by these admirable medicines.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the evening of the 14th inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, Mr. HARDY B. WILLIS, formerly of Newberne, N. C., to Miss RUTH, daughter of George M. Bishop, Esq., of this place.

DIED,

At the Hermitage, in this County, on the night of the 13th inst., G. W. B. BURGWIN, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 27th of February.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS:

For the lower branches of English,.....$ 6 00
Do. higher " " " 12 00
Do. Latin and Greek Languages and Classical Literature,..... 18 00

Boarding can be had in good families, convenient to the Academy, at from $5 to $6 per month.

It is desirable that those who expect to enter this school for the session should be present at the opening of the session. L. G. WOODWARD.

Feb. 17, 1854 24-6t*

NOTICE.—The subscriber will hire, for twelve months, at the Court House door, in Elizabethtown, on the 25th of this inst., seven likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and with them a very good Waggoner, &c.

Feb. 14.—24-2tw. SARAH A. MELVIN.

BY LATE ARRIVALS.

100 WILLOW BASKETS, assorted;
100 pair Plow Lines;
20 gross Matches;
5 doz. Brooms, assorted;
Buckets and Pails; Tubs and Trays; Tin-pans, assorted; Long Spoons; Britania Teapots; Alicant Mats; Wrapping Paper; Writing do. Also, one package Dr. Rose's Female Pills, an excellent spring medicine. P. SMITH.

February 17th, 1854.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.

He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.

Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.

Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.

Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

Weekly Commercial copy 6 months.

ENTERTAINMENT.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT AT KENANSVILLE. Mrs. ELIZABETH SULLIVAN respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate permanent or transient boarders.

Kenansville, Duplin Co., Feb. 16th, 1854. 24-6tis.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the February Term of Bladen County Court, 1854, as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of James J. McKay, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said deceased, to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them within two years from the date hereof, legally authenticated; otherwise this notice under the act of Assembly, in such cases, made and provided, will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAMES ROBESON.

Administrstor with the Will annexed, of James J. McKay, deceased.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 10, 1854. 133-4w 24-4w.

☞ North Carolinian copy.

NOTICE.—On the first day of March next, at the late residence of James J. McKay, dec'd., I shall hire out, until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1855, all the SLAVES belonging to the estate of the said dec'd., and RENT THE LANDS of said deceased until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1855. Bonds with good security will be required of those hiring or renting, to be approved by the subscriber.

JAMES ROBESON, Administrator, (with the will annexed) of JAMES J. McKAY, dec'd.

Elizabethtown, February 10th, 1854 133-ts

Herald and Commercial, Raleigh Standard, and Fayetteville Carolinian, Observer and Argus, and North Carolina Republican, will copy till sale, and forward bill to this office.

FLOUR.—100 bbls. and half bbls., different grades, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

J. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.

Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.

Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.

REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter,
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.;
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank;
McMillan, Davis & Co.

Jan. 19th, 1854 114—20-tf

☞ Com. and Herald copy 1m.

PROVISIONS, &c. Just received per Schr. E. S. Powell from New York—20 bbls. new Mess Pork; 25 firkins Goshen Butter. TAYLOR & PETTEWAY.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—50 bbls. very fine Sweet Potatoes. For sale at TAYLOR & PETTEWAY'S.

DURING our absence North, our Clerks are fully authorized to receive any monies due us. Those unpaid Accounts, and Notes, we hope will be settled immediately. As Notes and Accounts against us, falling due, must be paid.

Feb. 15. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

TAKE NOTICE.—Those Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, which we have been promising are received and for sale by J. T. MUNDS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of JAMES F. GILLESPIE & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

JAMES F. GILLESPIE,
GEORGE S. GILLESPIE.

Wilmington,, Nov. 4th, 1853 (Com. copy.) 53-tf—10-tf

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS MORNING, FEB. 14TH.—Littell's Living Age for this week; Household Words for this week; 1st Vol. New York Journal—just completed; Priscilla or Trials for the Truth, an Historic Tale of the Puritans and the Baptist, by Rev. Joseph Banrard; The Wheel of Misfortune, by Ned Buntline; Also, another supply of Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe, by Grace Greenwood; Home Scenes and Home Sounds, by H. M. Stephens; Helen Mulgrave or Gesuit Executorship; Alex. Smith's Poems; Saxe's Poems; Gus Howard; Minnie Gray; Ellen De Vere; Harry Ashton, &c., at S. W. WHITAKERR'S.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Feb. 13—Brig Sterling, Dickey, from Frankfort, Me., to J. Hathaway & Son; with hay and potatoes.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

14—Steamer Sun, Rush, fm Fayetteville, to J. J. Lippitt

14—Schr. John Ruggles, Lowry, from Searsport, Me., to A. H. VanBokkelen; with ice.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin.

Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fay., to J. C. & B. G. Worth.

15—Steamer Gov Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Br. Schr. Azorian, Pruden, from Bahama, to T. C. Worth; with salt.

Schr. Matilda E. Wells, Terry, from, New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayettevillef to E. J. Lutterloh.

Feb. 16—Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

CLEARED.

Feb. 13—Schr. Mary & Louisa, Adams, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 9 bales warp, 150 bush. pea nuts, 100 bbls. pitch, 158 do. Spirits Turpentine, 1,143 do. rosin.

14—Schr. Agnes; Lord, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 1125 bbls. rosin.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, for New Orleans, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 400 bbls. pitch, 1,050 do. tar, 1,440 do. rosin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

14—Schr. Tyro, Adkins, for Boston, by J. R. Blossom; with rosin and pea nuts.

Schr. Marietta, Joice, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with rosin and pea nuts.

15—Schr. Washington, Smith, for New York, by T. C. Worth.

Feb. 15—Schr. Kinsington Jones for New York, by T. C. W., with 1160 bbls. Rosin; 44 bbls. Flour; 33 bbls. C.Ore; 13 Bales Cotton; 200 bushels Pea Nuts; 68 Bales Paper; 197 Dry Hides.

Schr. C. A. Greiner, Marts, for Alexandria, Va., by George Harris, with 163,000 feet Lumber.

15—Br. Schr. Jane, Montgomery, for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, by T. C. Worth; with lumber.

Brig Annandale, Pendleton, for West Indies, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber &c.

Schr. Yankee Blade, Sweetser, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; 125,000 feet lumber.

E. S. Powell, Crairy, for New York, by George Harris, with 26 bbls. tar; 1198, bbls. rosin; 276 bbls. spts. turp.; 647 bush. pea nuts.

16—Br. Brig Mexican, Morrill, for Barbadoes, by T. C. Worth; with 70,000 feet pitch pine lumber, 8000 R. O. staves, 10 bbls. tar, 5 do. pitch,

16—Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 432 bbls. spirits, 1,000 do. turpentine, 498 do. flour, 250 do. rosin, 200 bales cotton, 15 bbls., 8 hhds., 2 pipes and 2 boxes fruit, 1 hhd. and 1 box wax, 475 bushels pea nuts.

Schr. Dolphin, Lord, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,300 bbls. rosin.

Brig S. P. Brown, Freeman, for Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 115,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Southerner, Creele, for Fayetteville, by McRary & Cazaux.

KEY WEST, Feb. 8.—The schr. J. H. Flanner, VonGilder master, from Baltimore, bound to New Orleans, with a valuable assorted cargo, ran ashore on Bird Key shoal on the night of the 26th inst. Two wrecking schooners soon offered their aid and taking out two loads, hauled her off and brought the vessel to the port on the 28th. The F. has received little apparent damage, and will take on board her cargo and sail for the port of destination so soon as the salvage and expenses are paid.—consigned to Brown & Curry.

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS!

THE Subscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn, known as the CANADA PROLIFIC CORN, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this Corn though the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was *eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears!* Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, post-paid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian Corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to ANTHONY DAVIS,
Pink Hill P. O.

Feb. 17, 1854.—24-3t* Lenoir Co., N. C.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS AND CAPS at Cost, to close the Stock. C. MYERS.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnsonville, Cumberland county, N. C.

D. B. JOHNSON.

Feb. 15 1854. 24-3w

UMBRELLAS.—Sizes from 24 to 36 inches, assorted colors. Also, Buggy Umbrellas. C. MYERS.

HATS AND CAPS.—Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps of every colour and style, at low figures, for sale at the Hat Store. C. MYERS.

NOTICE.—I forewarn all persons of harboring my wife MARY BRADLEY, or trading with her on my accounts in any manner whatever. For I will not pay any debts of her contracting, as she has left my bed and board, without cause or reason. Signed WM. BRADLEY.

Feb. 17, 1854 24-4t

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.

For further particulars, enquire of

Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

VISIT HARRISON'S VS. WHITEHURST'S *WILMINGTON GALLERY.*

WHAT treasures of art does this little room contain:—Whichever way you turn, some immortal creation greets your eye. Here you can linger profitably for hours, contemplating the noblest of *God's* creation—man; here converse silently with the living and the dead, until the withered arm of memory seems again restored and strengthened, and reaches forth its hand to greet those with whom we were once intimately associated, but now inhabit the gloomy prison house of forgetfulness. Who would die with out leaving so desirable a token of remembrance behind!

Here beauty, with its diversity of expression and features, glows forth from the plate with rapturous divinity, and fascinates the eye, until the heart worships them, not like the inimitable *virginly* Angels, the sainted *Madonna*, or the blue-bearded *Magdalene*, but as the unapproachable Daguerreotypes of relatives and friends, made by Harrison.

☞Visit his Gallery whether you wish one of his unequalled pictures or not. Mr. H. is acknowledged to be the best Daguerreotypist in the State. A VISITOR.

Nov. 29th, 1853 73-tf

THE "MACON" HOUSE,

(Named in honor of the late Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina,)

IN the town of Portsmouth, near the Depot of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, and of the Steam Packet Company, is now open for the reception of guests.

January 25th, 1854 21—119—

NOTICE—BY RESTON & TOWNSHEND.

EXTENSION AND ENLARGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

W. L. S. TOWNSHEND having purchased the interest of A. C. DICKINSON in the firm of J. R. RESTON & CO., the business will now be conducted under the title of RESTON & TOWNSHEND. There will be no change—no winding up of accounts; only an enlargement and increase of capital and extension of business, as we are making arrangements to conduct it in all its branches, both *Wholesale* as well as Retail,—hoping the very liberal patronage which has been extended to the old will be continued to the new firm.

We are respectfully to the public,

J. R. RESTON,
Feb. 14, '51] W. L. S. TOWNSHEND.

LADIES' BOOTS.

50 PRS. Ladies Kid Lace Boots—thin soles;
50 " " French Morocco Lace Boots—thin soles;
50 " " " " " " thick " "
50 " " Kid " " " "

A *first rate article*, received this day and for sale by

Feb. 14, '54.—136-3t] JONES & GARDNER.

MESS PORK.—50 bbls. City Mess;
100 " Plated do.;
50 " Rusty do.

For sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WAVERLY NOVELS.—2 Setts. Received and for sale (Feb. 15.) by J. T. MUNDS.

HERRINGS.—225 bbls. Eastern Herrings, on board brig "Albert Adams," from Boston, for sale by

Feb. 14. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

SALT! SALT!!—1900 Bushels Alum Salt for sale in lots to suit, by T. C. WORTH,
Feb. 16.—136- Walkers Wharves.

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on or about unday the 12th inst., his man "ALLEN." Said Allen is about 20 years old, yellow complected, about five feet ten inches high, bushy head of hair, a portion of the first joint of his right fore-finger has been lost

He was brought from Richmond, Va., and it is probable he may endeavour to get back to that place.

The above reward will be given for his return to me, or his lodgment in any Jail so I can get him.

B. H. GURGANUS.

Conwayboro', S. C., Feb. 14, 1854—136-4t—24-4t

Richmond Dispatch copy 3 times and send bill this office.

NAILS.—200 Kegs, assorted sizes, for sale by

Jan. 13. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.25	@	00
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	14	@	15
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	14	@	15
Lagnayra	13	@	14
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	12	@	13
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	9	@	9¼
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush.	00	@	1 00
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	16	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	1 87½
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	55	@	00
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 50	@	6 00
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	@	00
do. No. 2	@	0	00
do. No. 3	@	0	00
Shad, Ocean,	00	@@	00
Herrings, East.	@	0	00
do. N.C. roe,	@	00	00
do. Smoked,			
box.	40	@	50
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	3 75	@	4 50
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	9 00	@	11 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	8 50	@	9 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	88	@	90
Oats	00	@	60
White Beans		@	1 50
Pease, Cow	00	@	00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 10
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	1 35
Northern	0 00	@	1 25
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 20	@	1 37½
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	34	@	36

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ From Mr. Whitaker, we have "Sketches of the Irish Bar," by Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel; two volumes octavo, bound in cloth—a most amusing work, comprising sketches of some of the most eminent men of that or any other country.

Also, from the same, the poetical works of Wm. Gilmore Simms, in two volumes octavo—cloth.

Also, "Gleason's Pictorial," for this week.

EDWARD EVERETT AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL.—In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Everett, Senator from Massachusetts, delivered a long and elaborate speech in opposition to the bills now before that body for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, grounding his opposition chiefly upon that feature of the bills which declares the Missouri Compromise inoperative.

Later from California.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on the 9th inst., with San Francisco dates to the 16th of January. She brings 400 passengers and $750,000 in gold on freight.

The Schooner Anita had arrived, with re-inforcements under Col. Watkins, to the assistance of "President Walker," of Lower California, who was found closely beseiged by the Mexicans, and repulsed the beseigers; but the Mexicans of Lower California seem exasperated against the invaders, and the cause of Filibusterism is sunk to a pretty low ebb in California, so that the "President" cannot long maintain his new and independent republic.

The public debt of California is stated by the Governor at $3,600,000. The exports of gold for the last year have been $82,300,000. Trade reasonable. Some steamboat accidents.

European Intelligence.

The Steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 9th, with Liperpool dates to the 25th ult. The Clipper Ship Red Packet had arrived at Liverpool in 13 days from New York. The splendid new iron Ship Taylerd from Liverpool, January 9th, had struck and sunk on Dublin Bar, by which disaster 400 lives were lost Ireland is threatened with another famine.—The price of provisions is enormous.

War is now looked upon as inevitable, and the people of England have made up their minds to the necessity of quietly accepting it.

There has been since the last steamer no change in the aspect of affars at the seat of war. No more fighting had taken place.

The answer of the Czar in regard to the entrance of the fleets into the Black Sea had been received.—The London Times says the Czar has not proceeded to extreme measures on learning the entrance of the allies into the Black Sea. He replies by this question—"Are the fleets to observe strict neutrality, or to take active part with Turkey?"

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that it has been assertained that the Czar's final answer to the Vienna note will be a contemptuous refusal. He will refer Turkey to Prince Gortshakoff, the Russian commander in the Principalities, for further particulars. He will also declare that he will not abate one jot of the demands of Prince Menchikoff.

AUSTRIA.—Austria is said to have notified the Czar of her fixed determination to maintain an armed neutrality, provided the Czar adheres to his determination that he aims at no territorial aggrandizement.—If this pledge is broken, Austria would assume a hostile attitude to Russia.

PORTUGAL.—The Br. war steamer Banshe arrived at Lisbon on 17th, with dispatches to the British Admiral, and immediately afterwards the British squadron was under orders. Destination unknown.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, P. M.—It was reported that engagements had been renewed between the Turks and Russians at Kalafat, on the 10th, 11th and 12th, in which the former were again victorious.

A despatch received at Berlin, from St. Petersburg, dated the 14th, states that the Czar had rejected the combined note as incompatible with his dignity, as it would only serve to divert attention from the real question at issue. To prove, however, that he is still inclined to treat, he has appointed Prince Gortschakoff his Plenipotentiary to treat with the Sultan alone.

The Paris Constitutionnel states that the Czar, on hearing that the combined fleets had entered the Black Sea, calmly remarked to those about him that, when a battle should be offered, Russia would accept it—that she could afford to mourn for her fleet, but not for honor as a nation. He anticipated, he said, that France and England would take the course they have, and he was, therefore, not unprepared, and all his orders had been given in advance, foreseeing that such action on their part would be violating existing treaties, and freeing him from all obligations.

It appears certain that the Czar had asked Prince Menschikoff whether he could make head against the combined fleets. The Prince replied—"Yes, we can conquer, or fight and die to the last man."

The French and English Ministers are to demand their passports.

A FEMALE CAPTIVE RECOVERED FROM THE CAMANCHES.—MRS. Wilson, who was recently recovered from the Camanches, gives the following account of her captivity:

About a year ago she was married to a young farmer in Texas, and in April they joined a party of fifty-two emigrants bound for California. They were attacked by Indians, and the party was compelled to return to Texas, but Mr. and Mrs. Wilson remained at El Paso, where their horses being stolen, they were compelled also to give up the plan of going to California, and set out on their return to Texas in July. In August, Mr. Wilson and his father fell into the hands of Indians and were murdered. Mrs. W. returned to El Paso, and again in September started for Texas, with her three brothers-in-law and a small party. When within three day's journey of Phanton Hill, an American military post, they were attacked by Camanches, while some of their men were off in pursuit of some of their horses that had been stolen. A Mexican who was with Mrs. Wilson, was brutally murdered and scalped before her eyes, and she and her two brothers-in-law, lads of 12 and 10 years, were seized, bound and carried off, with the entire property of the party.

The Indians, with their captives, proceeded in a Northwest direction, each being appropriated as the property of one or other of the chiefs. They were stripped of nearly all their clothing, and otherwise brutally treatep. Mrs. Wilson, although soon expecting to become a mother, was subjected to every conceivable cruelty and indignity; beaten and bruised; exposed to fatigues of all kinds; her flash lacerated by lariats and whips or by the loads of wood she was obliged to carry on her bare back; compelled to do the work of men, or punished for her inability by being stoned, knocked down and trampled on; almost entirely deprived of food—and all this lasted for twenty-five days. At this time, she was sent in advance in the morning as usual, when she determined to attempt an escape, which she succeeded in accomplishing by secreting herself in some bushes till the Indians had passed.

For twelve days she wandered through the Indian country, subsisting upon berries, when she fortunately fell in with some New Mexican traders, who furnished her with some men's clothing and a blanket. In consequence of their meeting with some Camanches, they had to leave her behind, and she narrowly escaped a second capture. But by the subsequent aid of one of the traders, a Pueblo Indian, she was enabled, after hiding herself for eight days to escape. At the expiration of this time, she was rescued by the traders, furnished with a horse, and brought to the town of Pecos, New Mexico, where Major Carleton and others, of the army, took care of her and enabled her to proceed to Santa Fe. Her two young brothers remain captives.

While we have regretted to find several leading and influential Whig Journals of the South taking ground against the Kansas and Nebraska bill, among others the Baltimore Patriot, the Louisville Journal, the N. O. Bulletin, and last, but not least, *the* Organ *par excellence*—the National Intelligencer, we take pleasure in copying the annexed remarks from its Petersburg, Va., namesake of the 8th inst. We sincerely hope and trust, that there will be no wavering in the ranks of Southern men in Congress, upon this point. The great body of Northern Democrats, we feel certain, will go for it:

The National Intelligencer on the Nebraska Bill.

The old saying that "there is no telling what a day may bring forth" has been forcibly brought to our mind by the appearance in the National Intelligencer of Monday of its leading editorial article.—This venerable and valuable journal has, contrary to our expectation, come out against the Nebraska Bill, and taken its position along side of Benton, Chase, Sumner, and the rest of the Free Soil and Abolition opponents of the South. We have rarely seen in an important, political crisis the course of the Intelligencer so feebly sustained by argument as in the present case. We speak with entire respect when we say that in the article which we are noticing the editors fall very short of doing justice to themselves, for they have heretofore generally signalized themselves in the discussion of a great issue by their power of reasoning and felicity of illustration. We have read with care what they have written in the way of exception to the Nebraska Bill, and we are constrained to express our gratification at finding in their words nothing to weaken or shake the opinion which we have, after mature consideration, arrived at, in favor of the proposed measure. We regret that the Intelligencer has taken the attitude which it announces—but we cannot follow its example, for it is our sincere belief that let Judge Douglas's *motives* be what they may, his propositions about the Missouri Compromise involves not a particle of violated faith—contains not a syllable proposing to abrogate a *living* "COMPACT." There is in it no "nullification of a solemn covenant between the United States and the State of Missouri;" for the very bill itself expressly says that the Missouri act of 1820 "was SUPERSEDED BY THE ACTS OF 1850," and it is upon this assumption, or rather this FACT, that Judge Douglas proceeds to declare the "superseded" law "inoperative." Now, the only question to be considered is, whether or not the Compromise of 1850 did actually or virtually repeal that of 1820? If it did, then is the act of 1820, as we contend it is, null, void and of no force—in another word, it is "inoperative," without the need of any formal declaration from Congress to that effect. We will not at present go again into a discussion of the affirmative of the above proposition, holding as we do that either the old Compromise was extinguished by the new, or that the latter is entirely misrepresented when it is called "a FINAL SETTLEMENT IN PRINCIPLE AND SUBSTANCE" of the whole controversy about slavery. It was characterized in these precise terms by Mr. Fillmore, who APPROVED it. It has been so recognized by the present Head of the Nation, and by every eminent national Whig and Democrat Its purpose was avowedly to *terminate fully and forever* the unfortunate excitements, which were periodically harrassing Congress and the country growing out of Free-Soil and Abolition agitations, and it was intended and expected by all its advocates to cover the whole ground, so far as the FUTURE was concerned. We think that we are amply sustained by the records of the memorable session of 1849—1850, and by the course of events since, in this statement of the matter. It has been the steady and earnest object of every friend of the new Compromise, from the day of its passage to the introduction of the Nebraska Bill, to give it a *paramount, supreme authority* in its province of operation; and we hear now for the first time, to our astonishment, that an enactment which was framed and passed amidst the fierce elements of a strife that for the second time in the history of the Government threatened an extreme issue—an enactment, which was designed and calculated to close *finally* and *perpetually* the angry contentions between the North and South, of which the *slavery subject* was so fruitful—we hear now, for the first time, the extraordinary cry raised, even by a press so respectable as the National Intelligencer, that this enactment, this Compromise of 1850, was, after all, no settlement of the question, for that the Missouri "Compact" is still in force—still a solemn, sacred and living "covenant." If the Intelligencer is right, we should like to be informed what is meant by the official language used by Mr. Fillmore when he spoke of the Acts of 1850 as "a *final* settlement, in *principle* and *substance*," of the whole question? Surely words like these embrace something more than mere empty notions. When we read about the "*principle*" and "*substance*" of a great controversy, and of a *final* settlement of it by the highest power of the land, we certainly should not interpret such phraseology as conveying the idea of a subordinate, incomplete or temporary arrangement. The only consistent view that can be taken of a law so spoken of is that it operates supremely within its prescribed limits, and those limits, in the present case, comprise the whole subject of slavery in its connection with the Territories, and with the admission of new States into the Union.

If we are in error in this our understanding of the Compromise of 1850, then it is but a very indifferent specimen of wise, comprehensive and efficient legislation. It does not meet and cover the case. It cries peace when there is no peace, and is utterly destitute of the feature of *finality* which has been so loudly ascribed to it. And if it be not *final*, of what real value is it to the country? The Missouri Compromise was tried. It allayed agitation for a season, but fanaticism seized the first favorable opportunity that offered afterwards for rekindling the flames of 1820. The Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, animated by the very same spirit which stirred up their violent resistance to the admission of Missouri, revived the troubles and perils which it was thought had been ended by the law of 1820, and, in fact, repudiated that law itself, by opposing its extension to the Pacific, and by foisting the Wilmot Proviso into the Oregon Bill. A new "Compact" thus became necessary, and accordingly a new one was framed, adopted, and declared to be a *final* settlement in *principle* and in *substance* of the question out of which it grew—the very same question out of which the law of 1850 was generated, viz: the question of slavery in the territories. And yet, in view of all this, the National Intelligencer denies the supremacy and finality of the Compromise of 1850, maintaining that the "Compact" of 1820 is still in force and too solemn and sacred a "covenant" to be put aside for that equally solemn and sacred one, the covenant of 1850!

Supreme Court.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In Nicholls v. Bell, from Carteret, affirming the judgment. Also, in Clifton v. Newsom, from Franklin, reversing the judgment, and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Pool, in equity, v. Yarborough, from Wake, declaring there is no error in the interlocutory decree of the Court of Equity. Also, in Ward v. Ward, in equity, from Onslow, dismissing the petition to rehear.

By PEARSON, J. In Mebane v. Patrick, from Guilford, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Foust v. Ireland, from Alamance, directing judgment for defendant. Also, in Anderson v. Hollomon, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnson, in equity, v. Chapman, from Craven, on exceptions directing the account to be sent back to the Master.

By BATTLE, J. In Byerly v. Kepley, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harris v. Lee, from Nash, reversing the order. Also, in Morgan v. Perkins, from Currituck; judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Barnes, in equity, v. Strong, from Rockingham, directing a decree for plaintiff.

SALE OF RAIL ROAD STOCK.—The Goldsboro' *New Era* of the 8th says: "While we go to press the sale of Stock in the Central Rail Road is going on. The following sales have been made:

80 shares, said to be owned by Dibble and Bros. were purchased by C. P. Mendenhall at $34 per share.

80 shares said to be owned by R. Stanly & Co. were bought by Geo. Green at $34 per share.

80 shares said to be owned by F. P. Latham & Co., were bought by Geo. Green, at $36.75 per share.

The above sales were all forbid by the alleged or real owners, but on what grounds we did not learn.

The sales yet to be made run in lots of from 1 to 5 shares, and are not likely to reach $40, per share.

Railroad Bill Rejected.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—The Legislature of Alabama have rejected the bill providing for the construction of railroads through that State.

Destructive Fire in Petersburg, Va.—Loss $75,000.

About 11 o'clock last night, says the Petersburg, Va. Democrat, of Feb. 4th, the store of Messrs. Morrisons & Marable was discovered to be on fire The flames speedily communicated to the store of Messrs. Kerr & Marbury, on the north, and that of Messrs. Turnbull & Stone, on the south, and each of the buildings was entirely consumed. Messrs. Kerr & Marbury's loss is estimated at $20,000 which was fully covered by insurance. The stock of Messrs. Morrisons & Marable was completely destroyed, only about three fourths insured. About $3,000, on deposit with this firm, is now in the ruins, in one of Herring's best Iron Safes, and, we trust, will be preserved. A large portion of the goods of Messrs. Turnbull & Stone was saved, although somewhat damaged by removal. We are gratified to learn, however, that their loss is fully met by insurance. Immediately after the discovery of the fire in the store of Messrs. Morrisons & Marable, a tremendous explosion took place, occasioned by the igniting of several kegs and canisters of gunpowder. The explosion did no other harm than to arouse the city. The block of buildings consisting of four tenements was the property of Col. George W. Bolling. They were supposed to be worth about $35,000—fully insured.

Casualities on the Georgia Central Rail Road.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8.—Four cars loaded with Cotton were consumed by fire to-day at the 160 mile station of the Georgia Central Rail Road.

A man was also killed to-day, by the cars at the 10 mile station of the same read.

SLAVE PLOT IN KENTUCKY.—We learn from the Louisville Courier, that Henry county, Ky., has recently been the scene of considerable excitement, arising from the discovery of a plot of some slaves to murder a family because they thought one of their number had been sold, and make their escape to Canada. The family which it was proposed to murder was named Herndon. One of the servants, suspecting that his master had taken another off to sell him, told his views to several others, and it was agreed to throw a stone in at the window and kill a little boy. The lady of the house, it was expected, would be alarmed and run out, and then she was to be murdered. This done, the negroes were to divide, one party to flee at once for Canada, and the others remain until the return of their master who was to be killed, and the money which he was supposed to have received for the servant he had taken with him, to be appropriated to their use. This scheme was carried out so far as to throw the stone through the window, but the boy at whom it was directed escaped, and the hearts of the conspirators failed. The neighbors coming in and inquiring about the stone which had been thrown, the negroes talked so as to draw suspicion upon themselves, and being stopped, confessed the plot, implicating a large number of negroes and one white man. Several of the slaves concerned have been sold

From the London Standard, 13th.

The Suspicions against Prince Albert.

Why is it the Consort of our beloved Queen is never spoken or thought of as an Englishman? We sincerely hope that the fault is not his own—we are sure it is not the Queen's. Whose fault then is it? The fault, as we firmly believe, of the clique of Austra-Russian-Belgic slaves by whom he has been surrounded from the day that he landed in this country. At the head of this clique stands Lord Aberdeen, and so long as this man shall retain office, so long will the Prince Consort—who is believed to be his especial patron—be the object of the same feeling that he is at present. What is Lord Aberdeen's present position? It has been sketched by a master hand—"Should a minister govern in various instances of domestic and foreign policy, weakly or even wickedly, and yet pay reverence and regard to the constitution, he would deserve certainly much better quarter, and would meet with it too, from every man of sense and honor, than a minister who should conduct the administration with great ability and success, and should at the same time procure and abet, or even connive at, such indirect violations of the constitution as tend to the destruction of it, or even of such evasions as tend to render it useless—a minister who had the ill qualities on both these, and the good ones of neither—who made his administration hateful in some respects, and despicable in others, who sought that security by ruining the constitution which he had forfeited, by dishonoring the Government; who encouraged the profligate and seduced the unwary to concur with him in this design, by affecting to explode all public spirit, and to ridicule every form of our constitution, such a minister would be looked upon most justly, as the shame and scourge of his country." Here is drawn to the life, much more than 100 years ago, by the hand of Lord Bolingbroke, the portrait of the present Premier—the portrait of a minister who protects himself by corruptions at home, ("bribes to the Irish Brigade," &c. for example,) from a just punishment for his betrayal of the public interests abroad.

THE IRON MANUFACTURES OF THE WORLD.—The manufacturer of iron in the world is divided as follows by the London Chronicle:

In Great Britain, 2.380.000 tons; United States, 400.000; France, 348.000; Russia, 189.000; Austria 160,800; Sweden, 132,500; Prussia, 112,000; making a total of 3.723.300 tons of iron manufactured annually. In 1850 there were 450 iron furnaces in Great Britain, and of the 2.380.000 tons which these produced, about 809,000 were exported. In 1796 but 125.000 tons were manufactured in Great Britain, and the total exports were about 408 tons. During the ten months ending November 5, 1853, Great Britain exported $75,000.000 worth of Iron, and by far the largest portion of this enormous mass of exports was taken by the United States. Of pig iron the United States received 57,000 tons, and Holland, which comes next upon the list, took 13,000. Of bar, bolt and rod iron the United States took 263,530 tons, or nearly six times as much as Canada, which received the next largest amount.

A CASE OF HARDSHIP.—The Philadelphia Bulletin relates the following case as of recent occurrence in that city:

On Sunday last a poor man, named George Ayrhart, a tailor living in Bedford street, committed suicide in the County Prison. It appears that during the snow storm of Tuesday morning, his landlord got a writ of possession out against him for failure to pay his rent, and a constable turned him and his family, consisting of his blind wife, a son, daughter, nephew and niece, out of doors in the storm. The man had been advised by a lawyer not to pay the rent to any one until a disputed claim to the ownership of his house was settled. On the ejection of his helpless family during the storm, Ayrhart, who is described as a worthy, industrious man, resisted and was committed to prison on a charge of assault. This punishment, its disgrace, and the idea of his blind wife and dependent family being homeless in the depth of winter, preyed upon the poor man's mind so, that he hung himself in his cell. There is a whole volume of misery, of wretchedness and of wrong in this brief story, and we doubt whether a greater piece of cruelty than that which has so tragically terminated, has ever occurred in a Christian land.

PAPIER MACHE.—This article has, within a shor time past, been extensively introduced for purposes of architectural decorations. A company has recently been formed in Boston for the manufacture of papier-mache. It is equal, if not superior, to carved wood, in beauty and durability, and far preferable to any other substance for mouldings, and can be produced at one-half the cost of the finest wood. It weighs only one-fourth as much as plaster. In Boston, rose-wood and black-walnut furniture has been elaborately ornamented with it in a style of richness never before equalled. It is the best material for picture-frames, mouldings, cornices, busts, figures, basreliefs, chimney ornaments, ceilings, and for all purposes where mouldings or carved work are now applied.

As Mrs. Partington and Ike were walking along Washington street, somewhere in the mild soldier season when men parade as the laws and their own patriotic spirits direct, a man passed by arrayed in all the pride of gold lace and fancy fixings—stepping off as if the whole dignity of the M. V. M. was centered upon him Ike warm admirer of the military, and already at time aspired to wear certain remainders of the ancient corporal's uniform that time had spared. "See there," said he, catching the old lady by the shawl, and half pulling it from her back in his earnestness, "does that sodger look anything like Uncle Paul?" Such a look as she gave him! "No, dear,' replied she sublimely, "he is no more like your uncle than Bogle's hyperion fluid is like a satire." Ike in his admiration for the fine clothes didn't feel so sure about it, but he didn't care so much about it that he lost any appetite for the pea-nuts with which he was regailing himself as he moved along.

Boston Post.

The Nebraska Bill.

The New York Times, speaking of the Nebraska Bill, says:

"What will be the effect of pushing the bill upon the Northern States, it is too soon to predict. * * If it should be passed, and should receive the united vote of the South, we are inclined to think that it will be regarded as offering a *direct issue* on the general merits of Slavery to the people of the Northern States, and that a very powerful party will at once spring up *in favor of meeting that issue, and of prosecuting it to a final and permanent decision*. We have no doubt that public sentiment in the State of New York would be fully ripe for such a movement: and the *first* step taken towards it, would probably be the nomination of William H. Seward, for Governor. We think it not at all unlikely that Ohio and Massachusetts would be prepared to follow suit. What sort of preparation such a demonstration would be for the next Presidential contest, ought to be quite as apparent to intelligent observers at the South, as it is to those in the Northern States."

Upon which the N. Y. *Express* remarks:

"We don't quite understand this,—but we suppose it means something. Slaveholders having some hundreds of thousands of muskets in their hands, to resist any "final and permanent *decision*" "of the general *merits* of slavery," it will take a few more hundreds of thousands of muskets in other hands to bring that *final* decision about,—so it seems to us. If it means, that the issue is to be made to elect Mr. Seward a Governor or a President, that is altogether another affair,—and, perhaps, that is all it means."

If it means any thing more, we can only say that the South is quite ready to meet the North half way in all that it does mean. "A final and permanent decision," brought about in any way or shape the North may choose, is vastly preferable to eternal irritation and annoyance upon the slavery question. All parties desire *permanence*, and if the North thinks it can be secured by physical force, as hinted by the *Times*, the South is willing to meet the issue in that way, and would rather meet it now than to hand it over to posterity, when the odds of numbers will be still stronger against us. The manner in which the Turks are meeting their Northern oppressors, will not be without a parallel, if the sword is to be drawn upon the Southern States.

Of Lord Norbury, an Irish Judge, we have the following anecdote:

He was usually very polite to prisoners. On one occasion, when he had to sentence half a dozen, he had them all brought up in a batch, and, severely naming five of them, pronounced judgment of death. An officer of the Court reminded his Lordship that he had missed one. The convict was sent for. "My good man," said Norbury," blowing like a grumpus, "I've made a mistake about you, and I really must beg your pardon [puff, puff, puff]: I should have sentenced you with the rest [puff] and quite omitted your name [puff]—pray excuse me. The sentence of the law is [puff] that you, Darby Mahony, [puff]—I really wonder how I came to pass you over—be taken hence to prison, and from prison to the place of execution [puff] and there hanged by the neck until you are dead [puff]—I do hope you will excuse my mistake—and may the Lord, [puff] mercy on your soul. That's all, my good man [puff]—turkey, remove Darby Mahony." The victim coolly turned round as he was quitting the dock, exclaiming, "Faith, my Lord, I can't thank you for your prayers, for I never heard of any one that throve after your making them!" Norbury, who relished a retort, actually granted Darby a reprieve before leaving the assize town, and successfully recommended him for a commutation of punishment on his return to Dublin.

STOLE HIS OWN BOOTS.—They tell a good story of an old fashioned wealthy codger of this ilk: He was never known to have anything in the line of new apparel, but once; then he was going on a journey and had to purchase a new pair of boots. The stage left before day, and so he got ready and went to the hotel to stop for the night. Among the whole row of boots, in the morning, he could not find the old familiar pair. He had forgotten the new ones, so he hunted and hunted in vain. The stage was ready, and so he looked carefully around to see that he was not observed, put on a nice pair that fitted him, called the waiter and told him the circumstances, giving him a V for the owner of the boots when he should call for them. The owner never called. The old gent had bought his own boots.

TATTERSALLS'S IN LONDON.—Tattersalls's is a very famous place in London, and long has been for two things—buying and selling horses, and betting on horse races. Within those not hallowed precincts there reigns for the time being, during business hours, the most perfect social equality that can be imagined. The peer and the pick-pocket, the jockey and the gentleman, the prince, the high dignitary, the rogue, the forger, and the villain, all stand there upon the same platform—all rank, and all pre-eminence and pretensions being merged into one plain question—whether the person is good for the bets he takes or offers; and if he is known to be, it matters not whether he is respectable, or whether he be the last or lowest of English society. After the grave, there is, perhaps, no spot under ground or above it, where can be found such perfect equality as at Tattersalls's.

A bill was reported in the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Friday, providing for the sale of the public works of that State, at a price not less than $20,000,000. The following are the prices named for the respective works: For the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, $2,500,000; for the main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, $12,000,000; for the Susquehanna and North Branch division, $5,000,000; for the West Branch, $500.000.

MUSINGS OF A TIPLER.—The following horizontal musings of a loafing tipler, deserve to be perpetuated. Hear his wail:

Leaves have their time to fall,
And so likewise have I.
The reason, too, is the same—it
Comes of our getting *dry*.
But here's the difference, 'twixt leaves and me,
I falls "more harder" and more frequent-lee.

The *South Carolinian* contains the report of the officers of the Charlotte Railroad. The report represents the road as doing a sound, increasing and prosperous business, and that the prospects for the future are very encouraging.

According to letters received from Cognac, France, Jan. 10th, the price of brandy has increased largely, on account of the short supply, occasioned by the failure of the last vintage. A large house in Boston, it is said, has just doubled its order for a supply, at the advanced rate.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 9—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, fm Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

10—Barque Cherokee, Coffin, from Newport, Eng., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co; with iron for N. C. R. R.

11—Schr. Hudson, Warren, fm New York, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. St. Leon, Chase, from Boston, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Feb. 11—Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Wentworth, fm Boston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Volant, Parker, fm New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, fm New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. Albion, Newcomb, fm New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. Wm H. Smith, Wyatt, fm New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Creele, fm Fayetteville, to McRary & Cazaux.

12—Schr. Sally Ann, Stowe, fm Hyde county, to Jos. R. Blossom; with corn.

Schr. Humming Bird, Bogert, 3 days fm New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. Rhode Island, Murray, fm Edenton, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Schr. Dolphin, Farrow, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, fm Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Midyett, Rollins, fm Hyde county, to Master; with corn.

Schr. Sam. Hyman, Davis, fm Hyde county, to Miles Costin; with corn.

Sloop Pine, Robeson, fm Washington, N. C., to Master; with corn.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Dolphin, Lord, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Cereseo, Lord, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Hill Carter, Line, from New York to Geo. Harriss.

13—Schr. Aramintee, Andrews, 54 hours from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Angenett, Blackwell, from New Bedford, to Neilson & Keith.

Schr. Mora, Shute, from Belfast, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with ice.

CLEARED.

Feb. 9—Schr. Vermont, Elliott, for Boston, by Kidder & Martin; with 150 bbls. rosin, 7,400 bush. rough rice.

Schr. Albs, Haff, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 20 bales sheeting, 155 do. cotton, 31 casks rice, 892 bush. pea nuts, 860 bbls. flour, 2,431 do. rosin.

Schr. Alcyona, Hand, for Cienfugos, (Cuba,) by George Harriss; with 91,000 feet lumber.

10—Brig Arcadian, Wilson, for Portsmouth, N. H., by Russell & Bro.; with 35,000 feet timber, 105,000 do. lumber.

Schr. J. Darling, Wheeler, for Guayama, (Porto Rico,) by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with 2 hhds. Molassess, 1 cask wax, 77 bales cotton, 358 bush. pea nuts, 3 bbls. flour, 129 do. spirits turpentine, 855 do. turpentine, 977 do. rosin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Luterloh.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

Feb. 10—Schr. M. B. Mahony, Nichols, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 11 boxes, 2 casks, 4 bbls. and 5 hhds. fruit, 107 casks rice, 30 bales yarn, 7 do. warp, 846 bbls. rosin, 20,315 feet lumber.

11—Sch. Champion, Bartlett, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co., with naval stores.

Feb. 11—Schr. Ben, Zoll, for N. Y., by Geo. Harriss; with 1 bag wax, 24 do. seed, 1,388 bushels pea nuts, 643 bbls. flour, 20 do. fruit, 100 do. spirits turpentine, 1,400 do. rosin, 1,148 do. turpentine.

Schr. Ann Smith, Burns, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 226 bushels pea nuts, 162 bbls. spirits turpentine, 200 do. tar, 571 do. rosin.

13—Schr. J. B. Coffin, Hall, for Mystic, Conn., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 90,000 feet lumber.

Schr. George & Emily, Nickerson, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,200 bushels pea nuts, 80,000 feet lumber.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—Cotton—The transactions of the week foot up 8,620 bales at 7½ to 10½ cents ℔ lb., as extremes. 600@700 bales Long Cotton at 17@28 cents for Florida. Sea Island 25@35, and very fine Extra do. from 40 to 50 cents ℔ lb. Rice 3¾@4½ cents ℔ lb., do. Rough 92@115 cents ℔ bushel. Corn—N. C. 94@98c ℔ bushel, with light receipts. Oats 58c ℔ bushel. Bacon—In hhds., 8@9c for sides, and 8c ℔ lb for shoulders. Salt 1 18@1 25 ℔ sack. Molasses—N. O., 26½@27c ℔ gallon.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Naval Stores—268 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been received since our last and prices are quite unsettled and lower. It would be difficult to realize over 70c ℔ gal, cash. In Tar the sales have been confined to small lots at $3 25 @ $3 50 ℔ bbl. Rosin has been in good demand, and sales of 7 @ 800 bbls. common at $2, some No 2 at $2 20 @ $2 25, 6 mos., and 100 bbls. No 1 at $4 ℔ bbl, cash.

Rice—The market is firm for this article. Sales of 1 @ 200 casks at 5c ℔ lb. 6 mos. By auction, 60 casks Carolina at $4 12½ @ $4 25 ℔ 100 lbs, cash.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—On Thursday 12,000 bales of Cotton were disposed of in New-Orleans at firmer prices. *Good Middling* was worth 9½ cents. Molasses had declined —*Prime* was quoted at 16 cents per gallon. *Fair* Sugar commanded 3¾ cents ℔ lb. *Ohio* Flour found purchasers at from $7 50 @ $7 75 ℔ bbl. Exchange on New York at sight ruled at 1 ℔ cent. discount.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7.—Naval Stores—All kinds are on the advance, and sales are now making at $4 40 for dip Turpentine, $2 70 @ $2 75 for Scrape do, and $2 for Tar (weight.) 60 cents ℔ gallon for Spirits Turpentine, and $1 for round bbl. for Rosin. Grain—Corn since our last for retailing has sold as high as 80 cents, and for shipping 73 @ 75 cents. No sales of wheat to report. Cotton—No sales to report—buyers offer 7½ @8¼ cents, as in quality. Freights still continue to advance, and to New York vessels now loading receive 60 cents ℔ bbl., 12 cents ℔ bushel for corn, &c. ℔ lb. for cotton, under deck.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—(For the three previous days.)—Naval Stores—Turpentine is quiet, but firm. Spirits Turpentine further declined, and one sale was made as low as 65½ cents, cash, but 66 was generally paid, and that price, and more, asked for whole parcels, while retail lots brought 67@68 cents, cash. Rosin and Tar are steady. The sales are 1000 bbls. Wilmington Turpentine, to arrive, part at $5 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; 975 Spirits Turpentine, 65½@66 and 67 cents, cash, and 67@67½, 30@60 days, part adding interest; 1,800 Wilmington Rosin, $1 82½@$1 85, and $1 90, the latter for extra heavy, delivered; 500 No. 2, $2; 1050 low No. 1, $2 50@$2 75; and a small lot White, $4 ℔ 280 lbs.; 2 @ 300 thin Tar, $3 25; and City Pitch, $2 50 ℔ bbl.

Rice—Has continued in request for home use and on speculation, but at the recent advance, amounting in all, within two weeks, to 25@37½ cents ℔ 400 lbs.—there is little or no inquiry for export. Sales since our last, 1000 tes. at $4 25@$4 87½, cash.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 25th.—Brown & Shipley quote cotton very quiet at ⅛d. decline. Sales of the four days, 18,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took each 1,000 bales.—The demand was chiefly confined to Middling and New Orleans.—Bowed neglected, except for middling fair qualities.

In breadstuffs a further advance of 6d.@1s. in flour, and 3d.@6d. in wheat, had taken place. Holders of corn demand 1s.@2s. advance, and inconsiderable sales were made at these figures. Richardson & Bro. quote prime Baltimore and Philadelphia flour at 44s. 6d.@45s. Makin quotes white wheat at 12s. 10d.@13s. 3d; mixed and red 12s.@12s. 6d; Canal flour 43s. 6d.@44s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s.@45s; Ohio and New Orleans 44s.@45s; white corn 49s.@52s; yellow 50s.@51s.

The circulars for breadstuffs are contradictory, though most of them quote an advance of 6d.@1s. per bbl. in flour. Richardson quotes white wheat 13s.@13s. 6d.; red 12s.@12s. 9d. Canal flour 44s.@44s 6d.; Phila., Balt. and Ohio, 44s. 6d.@45s.

Provisions.—McHenry quotes Bacon in good demand at 1 @2s. decline. Pork is quiet, owing to the high prices. Cheese wanted. Lard steady at full rates. Tallow very firm.

Nothing new in seeds or bark.

Linseed cake is less active. East India Rice was in active speculative request, but Carolina Rice was neglected.

Sugar quiet. Coffee very firm. Costa Rica, at auction, brought 48s@56s. 6d. Sales of 60 tierces Carolina Rice at 25s. 6d. Tea quiet at 1s.@1s. 2d. for common Congou.—Spirits of Turpentine 55s.

LONDON.—Sugar quiet but firm. Coffee brisker. Native Ceylon 48s@49s. 6d. Tea dull, and rather lower. Rice quiet.

The funds, considering the aspect of affairs, were remarkably firm. Consols closed on Tuesday at 89¼@90. Three-and-a-quarter per cents. 91@91¼. Bank Stock 215@216.—Exchequer Bills 6@10s. premium.

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER;

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)

WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.

All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Wilmington Journal.

Wilmington, North Carolina, Friday Morning, February 24th, 1854.

From the Home Journal.

The Editor-in-Chief.

The Editor-in-Chief—that is to say, The Editor—is a man of many acquaintances. It is a cause of wonder, both to clerk and devil, how he can remember so many names and faces. He does *not* remember them; but upon all his visitors—and they drop in at a rate of one a minute—he bestows a kind of civility, which is emphatic but general, insinuating though noncommittal. If he *must* know who a man is, he says, "Let me see, how do you *spell* your name?" And this sort of manœuvering is strictly necessary. For, consider—a young gentleman who had a piece of poetry in the paper, the year before last, comes to the city and calls upon the Editor. To that young gentleman, the insertion of his "Lines" was an event, an era. His soul bounded within him when he saw them in print. He showed them exultingly to his mother, sent a copy to his sweetheart, and handed them round on the "stoop" of the village store, and has thought better of himself ever since. To the Editor, the printing of those lines was no event at all. He has forgotten them and their author. Yet that young gentleman leaves the office under the full conviction that he is dear to the editorial heart, great in the editorial eyes, and—worst mistake of all—welcome to the editorial sanctum. This is brought about by no hypocrisy on the Editor's part. Broad and general civility does the business, and does it quickly.

Knowing everybody, both helps and hinders the Editor. It keeps him supplied with facts and ideas, but it cramps the free expression of his opinions.—Can an Editor write quite freely of an author, an artist, or a politician whom he cordially shook hands with yesterday, and will meet at dinner this evening? Humah nature is human nature. That the Editor is utterly incorruptible by money, we know; but he is not proof against the greater potency of friendly feeling,—which is a pity.

The Editor looks upon all things, subjects, events, and persons in the light of "material" for articles—A catastrophe which makes the town shudder, is to *him* a feature." He says, he "regrets to learn," or he is "pained in the least: no more than an undertaker is pained to bury a man in the highest style of fashionable anguish. His *business* is with the grave, and it is his business to do it gravely. The Editor, anon, is "rejoiced to be able to state," or has had the "extreme satisfaction of ascertaining beyond doubt:" and in such assertions his sincerity is perfect; for the pride and joy and glory of the Editor's heart is to be the "first to communicate" to the public an important piece of intelligence. Eagerly he scans the rival sheets, to see if they have any inkling of the matter! and how sure he is to let his readers know, that in "our last number we announced, in advance of all our cotemporaries!" and with what a ferocity of delight "all our cotemporaries" are enabled authoritatively to contradict the statements which were so ostentatiously paraded in a morning paper."

The Editor rather stumbled into his profession than choose it. No man has been brought up to the business. It is taught at no school. No father says, Lo! my son shall be an Editor. But as the duck takes to the water, as the Jew takes to money-lending, or the game-clock takes to fighting, so the predestinated Editor takes to types and paragraphing; and the impulse which bore him into the profession, never ceases to act strongly upon him. He is *full* of his occupation, and never ashamed of it. He perceives the promise of a paragraph from afar off. He snuffs it in the air. He sees it in a window. He catches it in the night, and prays Heaven he may not forget it in the morning. If he takes a pill, he thinks PILL-TAKING IN THE UNITED STATES would be a "magnificent subject;" and so it would. If he cuts himself with a razor, it suggests observations on the Beard-movement. And he is prone to ask, whether you have any objection to his giving publicity to that remarkable fact. Yet the Editor, desperate as he is to tell the public something it don't know, always keeps back part of his information; and there is an undercurrent of "highly interesting intelligence," that seldom gets into print. Editors of the audacious species have made their fortune by tapping this turbid, but fertilizing stream.

The Editor has his delusions as well as the Sub-Editor. He thinks he creates public opinion; whereas, he only reflects it. The man who runs ahead of an advancing throng seems to lead it, and does lead it, as long as he runs *where they want to go;* but let him turn a corner which they do *not* want to turn, and he finds himself running alone. No one conversant with our political history can be ignorant that in influencing votes, papers are signally impotent, and particularly the papers which are very ably conducted. Another delusion of the Editor is to suppose that the eyes of the country are upon his paper. He little thinks that the loudest thunnder that ever deafened New York, died away among the Jersey hills, and was only heard *of* among the Highlands. The Editor, too, is subject to delusions with regard to his circulation. He hugs the thought, that if his ciculation is small, it is select, and that he goes freely in the Fifteenth Ward, and is read under chandeliers, and lies on centre-tables; which latter, perhaps, he does occasionally.

In the olden time, when Kings were as demigods, hedged about with splendor, which at once revealed their consequence and concealed their persons, it happened, now and then, that a peasant became the inmate of a court, confronted majesty face to face; saw him eat, drink, and so forth; saw him talk, swear, snore, sneeze, et cetera. Extreme used to be the astonishment of the peasant, after he had overcome, in some degree, the awe inspired by the august presence, to discover that the puissant monarch of a realm, in whose hands were the issues of life and death, whose smile was wealth, whose frown was ruin, whose word moved armies, and whose whim decided the fate of nations—was really, after all, very much like people in general. Not less is the amazement of the "constant reader," when chance makes him intimate with a King of the modern kind the responsible editor of a leading newspaper.

Learned he is not. The printing office sends ten men to the editorial throne while the college sends one; and there are editors in this country, prosperous and renowned, who know grammar only by instinct, who owe their spelling to the compositor, and have no idea on what map to look for Kamtschatka. Nor is the Editor wiser than the average of men, nor more given to reflection, nor more likely to be correct in opinion. If he were, he would be in constant danger of turning that awkward corner just referred to, and finding himself without followers. He would be ever tempted to tell his readers what they *ought* to be told; whereas, the art of editing consists solely in telling them what they *want* to be told. Hence, there are but two Editors likely to achieve a striking success.

One is the man who, in his opinions, habits, and tendencies, *represents* a large class, and the other is he who can utterly sink the man in the Editor, and devote his undivided attention to the study of the public, whose prejudices he flatters, whose desires he anticipates whose opinions he echoes. Do you blame him? How long would you continue your subscription to a paper which neither spared your prejudices, nor anticipated your desires, nor echoed your opinions?

Upon the whole, the Editor is a good fellow. He has his faults, like other men. But, generally speaking, he works hard and late, does a thousand obliging things, comes as near telling the truth as his readers will let him, and, above all, he produces what the world could not exist without—The Newspaper.—Then, refuse him not his favorite adjectives, which are, "able," "genial," "public-spirited," and "whole-souled."

J. SUBBE.

Aberdeen and Prince Albert.

There seems to be no longer any doubt that Aberdeen and Prince Albert have had the principal share in making England play her disgraceful part in the Oriental question. Aberdeen, from having been a young diplomatist at the head-quarters of the allies, during the final campaigns against Napoleon, has always entertained an antipathy to France, and been prejudiced in favor of Russia. Prince Albert, in consequence of being a near relative of the King of Belgium, has, from the first, dreaded a war, lest, among its other accidents, it should dethrone his kinsman, and extend the frontier of France to the Rhine. Both Aberdeen and Prince Albert, in addition, sympathize with despotism from principle, and are averse to the rule of the people. It is Russian absolutism, moreover, that they like, not French; for the latter exists by universal suffrage, while the former is wholly dynastic. To avoid a rupture with the Czar, therefore, has been the object of the two from the beginning of the quarrel. Compelled by the public sentiment of England to make a show of spirit, they have talked occasionally big words, but words which, it is highly probable, they, at the time, secretly acquainted the Czar meant nothing.

A review of the past six months, in fact, makes this treachery nearly certain. The Russian royal family, it is notorious, have always been among the most active of Russian diplomatists. Our readers cannot have forgotten the sudden desire of various Russian princes, during last summer, to visit England. At the time, it was said, in more than one quarter, that their visits were not entirely journeys of pleasure. Public attention was even called to the indelicacy of the Queen and Prince Albert being so intimate with the members of a royal house, which had just committed a wonton aggression on an ally of England, and which, in a few months, might be arrayed against the British crown in deadly war. But these warnings were almost entirely unheeded. The Russian princesses were feted, were received at court *en famille*, and finally left England under escort of a royal ship, and amid the thunder of complimentary broadsides. Now, however, the purpose of their visit is clear, because the success of their machinations is apparent. They visited London to propitiate the Court and blind the ministry; and well have they succeeded. All through the pitiable negotiations of the autumn, Aberdeen and Prince Albert have been the tools of Russia, playing the game of the Czar against the interests of England.

The treachery of Aberdeen and Prince Albert may be suspected from another fact. The journals under the control of the Court have labored, all along, to create a popular feeling in favor of Russia. Even when the high-handed acts of the Czar have caused an irresistible outburst of indignation, so that even these papers have been compelled to yield temporarily to the storm, they have hastened to resume their old tone the moment the tempest had passed. The Times, when the Principalities were first invaded, and afterwards when the Turkish fleet was burned at Sinope, breathed, for a day or two, nothing but fire and slaughter; but, at the first chance it had of being listened to, it began to find excuses for Russia, to cavil at Turkey, and to endeavor to turn public sentiment. In these efforts it was assisted by the fact, that, when the news came, it had been among the fiercest on the other side. In short, the conduct of the Times, throughout all this controversy, has been most damaging to Turkey, and has every appearance of having been adroitly regulated to produce that result, nay! to produce it under the appearance of sympathy with the Sultan. To our minds it is clear, that Aberdeen and Prince Albert have been betraying England. But how will they meet Parliament? We do not envy either of them their day of reckoning.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

EMIGRATION FROM ALABAMA.—The Selma Sentinel is the authority for the following statements: "No one has any idea what large number of emigrants leave Alabama every year. On Monday morning last there were over five hundred on board the steamer Wetumpka, nearly all from Alabama; and there is scarcely a single boat that passes down the river but there are more or less persons on board, going to Texas, and that too, from Alabama. If the people were all, we would not care a feather, but with them they carry their property, the very basis of the wealth and importance of the State, as a political body.—Since the 1st of last October, we have little doubt but the number of persons who have moved from within the limits of Alabama, have averaged 500 a day, and will average that number until the 1st of Febuary, which will be 151 days, making 75.500 inhabitants of the State who have already, and will leave the State the last fall and the present winter. The amount of property carried out of the State by these emigrants will average $500 to each, making the enormous sum of $36.650,000.—It is true this amount is offseted by a few persons emigrating into the State, and locating principally in East Alabama. But the number of emigrants to the State will not amount to one thousand during the fall and winter, nor will the property they bring to the State average more than two thousand dollars to each emigrant. It is also true, that those who are emigrating to the State consist of a superior class in point of intelligence, to those who are moving away, and in all probability will make better citizens, But the loss of the great quality of wealth is to be felt soon, unless some plan is fallen upon by which this great tide of emigration can be stopped."

From John Mitchel's Paper.

Nebraska.

In other columns of this week's Citizen will be found the substance of what has transpired since the publication of our last, touching the vexed question which is now uppermost in the public mind, and more or less agitating every portion of this broad Union. It is needless to say that we refer to the bill under discussion in the United States Senate for the organization of a territorial government for Nebraska. The compromise measures of 1850 were attended with an agitation that shook the Union from Maine to Texas, and from the seaboard of the Atlantic to the waters of the Pacific. The great trio—the three men then regarded as the greatest in the country, all of whom have since passed away—Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, took a distinguished and a leading part in the controversy. Whigs and Democrats at length laid aside their party prejudices for a season, and the result was that the fugitive slave law was adopted, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were organized by Congress, without regard to the Missouri act, which prohibited the existence of "involuntary servitude" in the Territory of Louisiana, north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. Though New Mexico and Utah were both north of that line, and both included portions of the old French territory, the inhabitants were left to their own choice in regard to slavery. It was then believed by the people that the general question was settled by these precedents, and that the anti-slavery agitation would not, for at least the present generation, again disturb the harmony and repose of the country. But here now, after the lapse of four years, we behold the cauldron once more seething with "toil and trouble," and white spirits and black spirits, blue spirits and grey, mingling around, each throwing into the "hell-broth" an ingredient of mischief and discord.

From various indications, especially the important vote in the Senate on Monday last, and the debate which preceded and followed, it is more than probable the bill will pass in that body. Mr. Chase, the leader of the opposition, moved to have the vital section struck out. The Senate refused to do so, by a vote of 31 to 13; and it is to be observed that some of those voted in the minority, such as General Cass, did not so vote because they were opposed to the principle of the bill, but because they considered the phraseology of the section not sufficiently strong or technically exact. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the bill will pass the Senate, either in its present shape, or in a still more decided form, not mere "superseded by," or "inconsistent with," the compromise measures of 1850, but repealed by the present measures of 1854, as an unconstitutional act, which transcended the powers of Congress, and which ought never to have been passed. This last would certainly be the most desirable form in which to adopt the bill, as it would completely settle the whole slavery question as far as it can be settled by Congress, and leave no loophole for future agitation in regard to the territories. For after all there was a screw left loose in the acts of 1850.

Though there is every probability of the bill being adopted by the Senate, which is the more conservative branch of the national legislature, we are by no means equally confident of its success in the popular branch. Even there, however, the chances appear to be in its favor. A majority of the House of Representatives is democratic, and in the progress of the question through the Senate, and in its discussion outside, it is evident that every hour it is assuming more and more of a party shape. It will therefore be probably carried in the House as a democratic measure, though aided, in some degeee, by the votes of southern whigs. It ought not, however, to be a party question, for it concerns the integrity of the republic and the welfare of the whole people. For our part we would hail its adoption as another triumph of the patriotism and good sense of Congress over the folly, fanaticism, and treason which would dismember this glorious union, by the vain pursuit of an empty shadow to the loss and destruction of the substance.

It is a grand mistake, an abuse of language, to call the Missouri Compromise a compact between North and South. If it was in the nature of a compact, it is rendered null and void by a later one, the compromise of 1850. *If it is contended that the first alone is valid, then we reply that there is one older still and far more binding—the compact of the Constitution.* But there can be no compact made by Congress in its legislature for all the States in common. It cannot pass a law to bind its successors and posterity for all future time; and least of all, can a geographical line prevail over a great principle and say, "thus far shalt thou come, and no further." The principle now at stake is, that the people in every State and every territory have a right to make their own laws, and no Congress has the power to prevent them.

PEDIGREE.—Joseph Powell, Esq., of Greenville Village, South Carolina, agent for American claims in Europe, has reported to him from London, England, the following claims, which have been advertised for heirs, and which estates, (in money,) are deposited in the Bank of England, and will be paid immediately on satisfactory proof of heirship, viz:

Captain John Hunter, his heirs advertised for in 1791. He had sisters at that time, supposed to be living in Virginia.

William Hunter, or his heirs, once lived at Bengal, Georgia.

George Henning, of Hamsted left England in 1841.

Robert Hutchings, formerly of Manchester, England. His heirs are the descendants of Elizabeth, Hannah and Ann Hawking. They were born in London, St. Luke's Parish, in 1755, 1756 and 1759—they, or their heirs.

John White died in 1808, Sea Captain. His next of kin can obtain	$30,000
Sarah Emily Bouchie	15,000
George Benson	10,000
Joseph Slater	75,000
Martin Hammond	30,000
William Gibson	75,000

The heirs of all the above named persons reside somewhere in the United States, and have been advertised for to come forward and claim, and on making proof can obtain the above amounts, as they may be related, all of which now stands unclaimed.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

It is stated that Col. Benton is preparing to make a great speech against the Nebraska bill—"riddling it—yes sir, riddling it, till nothing is left of it, sir,"—But the speech however riddling and powerful, will not accomplish its object. From present indications the "expunge" of the Missouri Compromise will pass Congress in spite of Col. Benton's efforts, as readily as a certain other "expunge" once passed the Senate through the untiring efforts of the distinguished gentleman.

The President's Levee.

The correspondent of the New York Times writes that the last presidential levee was very numerously attended and that the magnificent east room and halls of the white house are scarcely large enough to contain one half the guests. He says:

"Among the visitors at the white house, none attracted more general attention, from his fine, manly form and pleasant countenance, as well as for his noble bearing, than did Mr. Crampton. He was completely hedged in the whole evening by the most distinguished of the visitors, who all seemed highly gratified by his agreeable chat and repartees. A little aside conversation between too gentlemen present, illustrated the difference in which *his* position, as representative of Great Britain, is regarded in contrast with that of some of the other ambassadors.—A bespangled fellow, with moustaches, and a foreign air, thrusting his head into one of the halls: 'Is that the Austrian charge?' inquired a plainly dressed man at our elboy. 'No!' replied his friend, quickly, 'that's the British minister's coachman.'

The ladies do not dress so much at these *soirees* as they do at those of families of moderate means in New York. Coming as they do from all parts of the country, all sorts of fashions in costume prevail, some quite rich, to be sure, but generally in very bad taste. Scarcely any jewels are worn, but a great many have an inordinate taste for gaudy head dresses of artificial flowers, imitation of pearl springs and spangles. Some heads are literally bowed down by the weight they thus carry. Low-necked dresses, and 'Margaret of Burgundy' costume, long dresses and short ones, long waists and short waists, scarlet ribbons and scarfs, white shoes and red shoes, all have their representatives—in fact, were there a few black masks present one would almost believe he was witnessing a Faubourg *bal masque* in Paris. At these *soirees* after shaking hands with the President, and receiving a smile from his very agreeable face, the ladies squeeze into the east room, and while a portion of them are forcing themselves through the crowd in an attempted promenade, the balance are making cutting remarks upon the dresses and beauty, or rather lack of beauty of the promenaders. The visitors do not stay late—at 10 o'clock they begin to move off—and at 11 Jimmy closes the front door."

Boston Boot andShoe Trade, January 28th.

The Boot and Shoe trade has been pretty active the past week. There seems to be more willingness on the part of purchasers to come forward and meet the market, and the sales in consequence have been large. There is evidently no prospect of any lower prices this season. The stock of Leather is smaller than in any previous year for a long time, and but comparatively few Hides are arriving or expected.—Both of these articles have reached very high figures, with the prospect of continuing high for some time; and notwithstanding the prices of goods are higher than last year, they are now offering at less than the cost of manufacturing at present prices of stock.—The supply of goods in the neighboring towns to come forward is now comparatively small, and as nearly all the manufactures are discharging many of their workmen, rather than run the risk of manufacturing at the present high prices of stock, the prospective supplies are light. This imparts a firm tone to dealers, and there is a fair prospect that better prices will be obtained before the season closes. The demand for California continues very fair, the shipments to that market the past week from this port comprising 1432 cases, and the shipments to that market are likely to be quite as large as last year. This, with the Western and Southern demand, will clear the market of all the goods we can produce, and those who purchase early are likely to have a larger assortment to select from, and probably at more favorable prices.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

	1854.	1853.
For the week, cases	11,922	5,230
Since January 1	18,968	14,612
Total	30,890	19,851

Showing an increase of 11,039 cases since Jan. 1, compared with last year.—*Shipping List.*

LIVERPOOL SHIP MARKET.—A London correspondent of the New York Courier says:—

As usual at the close of the year we have an endless range of statistical reports. Figures are given for almost every transaction of the cycle. In my researches for interesting information, a statement respecting the ship market at Liverpool came under notice, which is of sufficient importance to merit repetion.

Colonial built ships advanced 48 per cent, over the rates of the preceding year. In 1852 they were 17 per cent higher than in 1851, consequently, the rise was 65 per cent. in two years. The sales were 635 ships equal 279,530 tons against 285 ships of 147,471 tons in 1852. The present stock stands at 89 against 48 in 1853; 76 in 1852 and 82 in 1851, with comparatively few coming forward for disposal. Those building are to orders and not likely to come into the market.

British ships, although higher in price are proportionably cheaper than colonial, and are in demand. The beauty and proportions of the new are subjects of daily admiration. The advance on these was seven per cent. over 1852. The material and model of the Colonial craft are commended, but not so their finish, it being characterized as clumsy and unsightly.

Iron ships are coming into favour rapidly, and compete successfully with vessels built of timbe, particularly as Lloyds now admit them to 12 years' class, with condition of renewal of 6 years. The present price for these, including Baltic outfit, is £14 10s. to £16 per ton. Large second-hand ships have been scarce at high prices, and anything classed finds a ready market. Iron screws steamers bring from £25 to £30 per ton.

The number of steamships built and registered during the year at Liverpool was,equal to 9,237 tons, of which 24 were paddle and 20 screws. The screws were the larger vessels, their tonnage being 7,132. The total number of all description of vessels now belonging to Liverpool is 2,554, equal to 886,434 tons.

HANDSOME SPECULATION.—S. S. Simmons Esq. we understand, purchased during the past summer and fall, upwards of forty thousand barrels of corn, which average him about three dollars, or three and a quarter, per barrel. He is now making preperations for the purpose of shipping it to different ports. Corn has gone up to quite a respectable figure; consequently he will coin the dimes.'—[Plymouth (N. C.) Villager.

WINTER IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in his letter of January 6th (by the Niagara) says:—

Winter has not only suspended all operations between the belligerents on the banks of the Danube, but has also visited London with unparalleled rigor and interfered for two or three days with the entire communication of the country, except as far as it could be carried on by the Electric Telegraph.

The frost is now gradually breaking up, but during the period of its continuance a lower temperature has been experienced than on any previous occasion during the present century, the thermometer a few nights ago having descended to four degrees below zero. About the same time, an unprecedentedly heavy fall of snow took place, which not only blocked up most of the ordinary roads, but likewise put a stop to the traffic on many of the principal railways. The consequence was that business in London was brought almost to a stand. Orders of all kinds, as well as advices of bills for acceptance or payment, were delayed and 530 were noted by the Bank of England alone on one evening; while a similar state of affairs prevailed at the other banking establishments. The electric telegraph being put into active requisition, these inconveniences were, in a great measure, rectified on the following morning, although as regards places with which the wires do not communicate, the difficulty yet continues. The Scotch and Irish mails are still two or three days overdue, and the transit of goods is almost everywhere suspended. The navigation of the Thames was likewise obstructed, and in the higher parts of the river in the neighborhood of Richmond it was in a condition to allow of skating. The snow-storm was accompanied by a hurricane of extraordinary violence, which has been followed during the last two days by an equally remarkable degree of stillness.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT A SHIPWRECK.—The Liverpool papers furnish full accounts of the wreck of the ship Tayleur, on the Irish coast, at the Island of Lamby, on the 21st of January, having 620 souls on board, of whom near 400 were lost. One of the passengers saved thus describes the scene:—

"A raft was constructed, on which great numbers of persons embarked, but it was drifted against the rocks and upset, when all on it perished. A rope was then conveyed on shore, by one of the swimmers, and about one hundred attempted to gain the rocks by clinging to it, when the vessel suddenly fell over on her side, which slackened one end of the rope and caused the entire of them to let go their hold. The whole of them were drowned. The captain, whose name was Noble, was saved, but the only part of his dress that he landed in was a flannel shirt. The surgeon of the ship, who had his wife and child on board, attempted to swim on shore with his child on his back, and supporting his lady with one arm while he swam with the other; the three, however, unfortunately perished. One lady had £3,000 in bank note sewed in her stays; she offered £2,000 to any one who would save her life, but in vain. She also was drowned. A child of five months old is saved, and both parents are drowned. A German emigrant rescued this child's life by bearing it in his teeth from the wreck to the shore. Only seven women are saved, the rest, 197 in number, are drowned. There are now upwards of sixty dead bodies on the island, and 200 survivors."

A CASE'—Miss Fitznancy—elderly maiden—charged Mr Cleaver, the gay young man who was accustomed to carry home her marketing, with having forcibly kissed her in the entry of her own house. Mr. Cleaver, although proud of his personal appearance, was short—very short—considering his whiskers; his height, even in French boots, reaching only to four feet eleven inches. Miss Fitznancy, on the contrary, being fond of extremes, ran up a foot higher—and staid there; being of remarkably rigid deportment. She swore the abbreviated, yet the amorous butcher kissed her! by assault—and she hauled him up for it. Butcher—with some expressions of disgust, more emphatic than necessary—denied the charge. Butcher was fat—lady wasn't.—Cleaver had antipathy to what he irreverently termed "scraggy" women, and vowed he hadn't kissed her, and wouldn't! Money couldn't hire him to

Being cross examined, lawyer inquires of the lady the circumstances—when, where, how, &c. Lady replies with great particularity: On Monday morning—ten o'clock—in the entry—resisted all she could, but he persevered, and triumphed!

Lawyer asks—"Did not he stand on anything but the floor?"

"No! he stood on the floor—no chair, stool, or anything else being brought into requisition."

"But, my dear madam, this is impossible! you are twelve inches taller than he. How could he reach your lips?"

Lady hadn't thought of that, but she was not to be tripped up by the glibbest lawyer of them all; so she replies: "Oh! ah! well—I know—yes! to be sure! but then you know——I scrooched a little!"

"Exactly! Thank you, madam; that'll do."

"Nothing further, your honor."

Verdict for the short defendant.—*Clinton (N. Y.) Ourant.*

IMPORTANT DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.—A case has just been decided in the U. S. District Court at New York, before Judge Ingersoll, in which a libel was filed by Francis Vose, Charles L. Perkins, and John B. Kittel, against Thomas Allen, the owner of the British bark Majestic, for the recovery of the value of a quanity of pig iron, shipped at belfst, Ireland, by Ralston, Goodwin & Co., on board the Majestic, to be carried to the port of New York, and there, at said port, the dangers of the seas only excepted, to be delivered to the libellants or their assigns. About fifty tons of the iron, of the two hundred and twenty tons so shipped, was lost at the port of New York, while the Majestic was discharging her cargo, by the breaking and sinking of a pier-wharf or bridge, upon which the iron was placed when being landed from the bark, and the claim of the libellants is that it was so lost before it was delivered to them, by the carrier, according to the terms of the bill of landing executed at the time the iron was shiped at Belfast. The Court held that the pier on which the iron was landed "was safe and proper for a certain quantity of iron, but not safe and proper for one hundred and fifty tons placed on it in the manner that this iron was placed." and that in the delivery of goods from a vessel on to a landing place, in order to make it equivalent to a personal delivery, it "must be a proper place for landing, and the landing must be made in proper landing manner. No unsafe landing place can be a proper landing place, and no unsafe mode or way of landing can be considered as a proper mode or way of landing the goods.

The decree of the Court, therefore, was that the libellants recover the amount of the damages occasioned to the iron by the breaking of the pier, and that it be referred to a Cammissioner to ascertain and report what the damage is.

HEMP.—We have noticed, says the St. Louis Intelligencer, that the entire stock of hemp in store has been closed out at very high prices, the last lot of 95 bales selling on Saturday last at $135 per ton. By reference to our files, we find on the 31st of January, 1853, one year ago, that the total amount then in store was 150 bales, and held at $115. The last sales from store previous to that time were at 110 a $112.

San Diego Herald.

Judge Ames, of the San Diego Herald, has gone away again from his post, and left a Monsieur Borax in his place. We think some fun may be anticipated from the following leader—the first under Borax's administration:—

"*Departure of the Great Ames*.—Again is the sorrowing journalist compelled to record in the blackest ink and with bottomless regret, another exodus of the able-bodied Ames. Accompanied by the usual umbrella, attired in his wonted costume from head to foot, and accurately balanced upon the middle of the spine of an ancient and rat-tailed mule with very thin legs, the worthy editor left this gay and festive scene of his labors and ambled gently out of the village at a somewhat late hour for an early start, on the morning of one of the hot days towards the latter part of the week. His ultimate destination happening to be no hotter place than San Francisco (in this world we mean) the transportation of the inseparable umbrella exhibits to us infinite tact and judgment, and the distance of that retired place from here being a trifle of six hundred miles or so, the selection of a mule as a vehicle of conveyance reveals at once that ready perception of the fitness of things and practical adaptation to circumstances which has ever been the admiration of the civilized world.

Before setting out he came to us with a solemn face and the keys of the sanctum, and delivered himself with great majesty of the following sentiments:—

Ames—Borax, my boy, take the paper in charge, and don't for God's sake meddle with politics. Steer clear of *them*, and you may do what you like with the paper and all that belongs to it. I've tried proxying once and——

Borax—Sir, you'd better stay at home and edit the paper yourself. Every trumpet should be blown by its own mouth-piece, and the rule holds good with regard to tin whistles.

Ames—But business, my dear fellow——

Borax—And politics too, my good judge——

Ames—Takes me occasionally to San Francisco, and when absent the paper should echo *my* sentiments and not those of my erratic friends.

Borax—Sir, shall a man stifle his own convictions under the wet blanket of personal friendship, and incessantly ram his head into a meal sack to avoid the light——

Ames—Let your convictions slide, old fellow, and let's take something to drink. I know you'll regard my wishes.

Borax—(resignedly)—Then so be it. (Imbibes)—'Boston, here's luck.'"

EFFECTS OF A GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE.—How would a general war in Europe affect the cotton manufacture of Great Britain and the commericial and financial interests of the United States? A writer in the London *Times* says:—

"From all parts of the kingdom, the most remarkable feature of the various advices is the confidence felt in the powerlessness of Russia to inflict any permanent damage on the commerce and civilization of the world, and the consequent absence of the slightest disposition to panic. Proper caution is displayed, but the freedom from speculation so long noticeable has apparently placed the trade of the world beyond the reach of anarchists in any quarter."

The New York *Economist* predicts that such a war, with the increasing loss of credit on the part of the European governments, would drive large amounts of capital across the Atlantic, for investment in American, State, railroad and other stocks. It refers to the convulsions of 1848, when French 5's fell in three weeks from 116 to 61. Notwithstanding the fact that revolution then swept over Europe too rapidly to give time by which "means might be gradually realized and remitted" to this country, yet United States 6's rose during the year from 97 to 107¼. The same paper adds:—

The quantity of American stocks is now being reduced, and the great railroads with landed securities must furnish better investments than the rotten credits of unstable governments. Hitherto the great banking houses have been the foci into which the floating capital of Europe has been concentrated, and applied to the demands of governments. Their efficiency depended upon the allegiance of the monied men to existing governments. The revenues of aristocracy, gentry, and the better class of trades-people, are freely loaned to the support of governments, which, under the name of protection, conferred monopoly on capital, and exacted from the laboring man the means of paying interest on the surplus profits thus derived and loaned to the State. An entire change has now taken place, and it has become manifest that labor must be emancipated from thraldom and oppression; hence the classes among whom the bankers retailed the stock they took from the governments, have no longer confidence in these securities; and when Austria proposes a loan, the means of paying off which depends upon the subjugation of two countries like Italy and Hungary to a foreign yoke, in this age of the world, the hazard becomes too great, even if the opinion of money lenders had not changed against governments. In former years, when the paralysis of war threw money out of trade, it found in high government a safe invesment and a patriotic motive. That credit is now nearly ruined, while the spirit of liberalism repels the motive. In the public improvements of the United States, on the other hand, both safety and human progress invite investments. Hence, therefore, not only the gold of California, but the capital of Europe, will accumulate more freely in consequence of war.

GAMBLING AMONG THE GERMANS.—Grant, in his "Records of a Run through Continental Europe," depicts with fearful vividness the power which the vice of gambling exerts over the minds of the German people, even among the higher classes. The writer says:

"I have seen the roulette tables surrounded by some of the most elegantly dressed and fascinating women I ever met with, and under twenty-five years of age, I have seen them moreover, risk and lose their money in large sums. Shall I give one instance that persons of respectability, and ladies, too—gamble at Baden Baden? Why should I hesitate to make a specific allusion? The thing was done in the presence of hundreds, and would have been so had there been thousands to witness it.

I stood there by the side of the Countess Nesselrode—not the Countess of the distinguished Russian diplomatist of that name, but the Countess of his nephew, who was lately sent to England by the Czar, with important documents and propositions relative to the Turkish question—I stood by her side while she played for and lost considerable sums—for she had what is called a run of ill luck. They all stand while playing; and this distinguished Russian Countess, dressed in a style of surpassing splendor, was there among the crowd, treated exactly in the same way as if she had been a person of no note. During the time of play, not a word is spoken by either party. All are as mute as if they had lost the power of speech."

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN has returned to the stage. She appeared as Fianca, "Fazio," at the Haymarket theatre, London, on the 23d ultimo. The Times speaks highly of her performance.

The young widow who edits a paper out in Ohio, says 'we don't look so well to-day on account of the non-arrival of the mails.'

[From an Eye-Witness.]

The Emperor Nicholas as a Warrior.

People will remember that Nicholas, when at Varna, prudently kept his steamer out of the reach of the Turkish guns. Marshal Diebitch undertook the command on condition that neither the Czar nor his brother should remain in Turkey. Since then Nicholas has yielded to the conviction that he is not able to conduct a war, and so he has contented himself with commanding at reviews, and this he does with delight and fanaticism. He identifies himself with such manœuvres so well that he takes them for actual engagements. He takes off his helmet once, and cries out, "Boys. God for us: into the fire!" Another time he gives his aids-de-camp an order to carry, and, forgetting that there was no danger, he says, "Fight your way through; care not for your family, I will provide for them." Obliged to surrender Petersburg, he puts this clause in the capitulation, that "The Winter palace and the Imperial family shall be preserved; if not, he will fight to the last drop of his blood!" He is never victorious but always beaten.

Last year he was surrounded by General Rudiget, and a division marched to cut off from him the last hamlet for his retreat. An aid-de-camp, and afterwards, the Minister of War himself, came to the commander of this division, to persuade him not to perform this manœuvre; but he says, in reply, that he must obey his immediate chief. Then they address the same prayer to General Rudiger. "I should like to save his Majesty (answered the old warrior,) but how is it to be managed? Now, my weakest point is here; let the Emperor attack it—let him kill my artillerymen, and break through, I will do nothing to prevent it." It happened as he advised, and the Czar, full of joy, said, "Are not my riflemem a splendid idea?" In every company, namely, eleven, carabineers have been appointed, whose rifles reach to the distance of 1,000 paces, in imitation of the Austrian Infantry.

At night he gives orders that the alarm shall not be sounded before 8 o'clock in the morning, yet to send him reports every hour. He wraps himself up in his cloak and slumbers. The General who has to send the reports has them all in readiness and goes to bed, ordering a paper to be taken every hour from his table and carried to the Emperor.

Once the Czar killed a great many horses in searching for the enemy, whom he could not meet with.—He calls the commander of the detachment, and says to him, "Why did I not see you—were you afraid?" "I have neither cavalry nor artillery. I must keep in the forest!" answered the general. The Czar arrested him, and the general who succeeded him, in order to avoid the same fate, drove the division before the eyes of the Czar, suffered himself to be beaten, but escaped the anger of his Majesty. And such an Emperor is to conquer the world!

One evening, in the Empress' drawing-room, Nicholas oponed her album, and stood looking at a drawing, lost in thought. His wife ventured to inquire as to the subject of his thoughts. The subject of the drawing was "Godefroy de Bouillon at Jerusalem." "I like such an enterprize," said the Czar: "I understand the nature of so great a design. Yes, to go to war for the sake of an idea, to fire the nations of the world with enthusiastic ardor for it—that would please me." Everybody understood that the idea of the Czar was absolutism, but we hope that Europe will not become Cossack so soon.

THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA.—It appears that this steamer, with nearly 800 souls on board, encountered the late gale off Cape Hatteras, on the night of the 8th inst. A passenger, describing the gale, says:

At 4 o'clock in the morning, we shipped a heavy sea, which carried away bows, bulkhead, bowsprit and one anchor, leaving the whole forepart of the ship a perfect wreck. The water came over the upper deck several feet deep, and came in on the middle deck near two feet deep, and filled the hold to the depth of about three feet.

Nearly all of the steerage passengers jumped out of their berths, crying, praying, swearing, bidding one another good-by, and snatching lifepreservers and running here and there, which added not a little to the genefal confusion and consternation. Had we shipped another such sea at that time it is the opinion of the officers, crew and passengers that we should all have gone to the bottom in fifteen minutes, and not a soul would have been left to tell the mournful tale. As we did not, and as there was a faint ray of hope left, the steerage passengers were all ordered aft, which raised the bows so we took in water only moderately. Two pumps were then worked by steam, and one forward by hands, while the the passengers were formed into gangs and bailed the water from the lower cabin, so in an hour or two we were tolerably free of water, and managed to reach Norfolk.

CUPID AND THE NIGHT WATCH.—Love, it appears, (says the Baltimore Argus,) laughs at loch-smiths; and certain negro swains, prowling around at night, in search of their Dulciness, in back lanes, alley gates, &c., have ventured of late upon the dangerous experiment of laughing at the Dogberrys of the Watch, when the latter demand the permits authorizing them to traverse the streets at a late, unusual hour. Last night, about the witching time, a watchman arrested a Mr. "Jeemes Johnsing" of sable hue, having a large bundle in his possession. Upon being questioned as to his contents, he untied the covering and displayed a lot of odds and ends from the dinner-table—a lot "ob werry nice wittels," as he assured the watchman—which he had elicited from the affectionate regards of his Dulcinea, the greatest and blackest, if not softest of her sex. Upon being satisfied of the truth of the love and hunger stricken swain's statement, the watchman, to prove the story of his hunger, saw him devour the entire lot of provinder, amounting to some six pounds, and then suffered him to depart quietly on his winding way.

We learn that the Winter Iron Works have changed hands within a few days, at the price of $175,000, Messrs. Jeffrey & Brother, Col. Troost and J. S. Winter, Esq., being the purchasers. These works have heretofore been owned principally by Col. John G. Winter, and his son J. S. Winter, the latter in particular charge. Col. John G. Winter has disposed of his entire interest, prompted by a desire to lessen his buisness-cares only—the success of these works having been unparalleled. We should greatly regret the change were we not knowing to the fact, that while Mr. J. S. Winter remains as one of the active managers, our community will realize in his associates and acquisition as citizens, of three gentlemen well known to fame and to the buisness world as "thorough-going," enterprising and most capable business men, with ample means to conduct and carry on successfully any enterprise which they might or would undertake. It is, we understand, the design of the new association to conduct the works on even a larger scale than heretofore. All the harm that we wish them is that their success may equal that of their predecessors.

No change of ownership occurs with the Flouring Mills, connected with the Winter Iron Works. They continue, as heretofore, under the management of Col. John G. Winter and Mr. L. B. Moody.—*Montgomery Advertiser, 4th inst.*

The genius who files newspapers, lately broke his instrument while operating upon a "hard shell" organ.

A young gent, an acquaintance of ours, was a few evenings since with a young lady of fashion, making a specimen of that staple known as love, when suddenly, and without "knocking at the door" stepped the venerable paternal parent of the lady. This unexpected appearance of an intruder caused the young man any amount of confusion, although he was not aware that he stood in the presence of his intended father-in-law, never having had the pleasure of seeing the author of his idol before. The lady, as soon as she could recover her wonted composure, struck a graceful attitude upon the floor, and said, "Mr. B—, this is my Pa." The lover, grasping the hand of the old man, and bowing obsequiously, returned, "How do yo do *Mr. Pa.*" The old man, seeing the embarrassment of both, left the room instantly, as he said, "My dear, do take care of the young man."—*For. City Dem.*

"WHO MADE YOU?"—One of the ladies connected with the "Methodist Five Points Mission," who has under her charge some thirty little boys, called them together on the morning of Christmas, to perfect them in their answer to questions she intended to put to them before the visiters during the afternoon. After arranging them properly, the first boy on the right, whose answer to the question, "who made you?" was to say "God." The next, "Of what were you made?" to reply, "The dust of the earth," and so on through the Catechism. The all-important moment having arrived, the little "shavers" were told to stand up. The little head boy, it seems, was missing, but the fact being unnoticed by the teacher, she proceeded with the question, "Who made you?" which elicited the following laughable answer: "I was made out of de dirt of the 'ert; but the little feller what made has got the belly achs and gone home."

Candle making, by the use of peat, is exciting much attetion in Ireland. The peat is cut in the bog and thrown into a huge retort, and there distilled, the volatile products being condensed in a vessel of the required capacity. From 100 tons of peat, as much tar is extracted as yields 350 pounds of parapine, and 300 gallons of oil, and other valuable products. The parapine is obtained by boiling the tar an hour in water containing 3 per cent. of strong sulphuric acid, when the acid unites with the tar and falls to the bottom, leaving the parapine with the oil. The liquid is then redistilled, and the parapine obtained in flaky cakes of a blackish color, these are then bleached with chlorine gas, then steamed and pressed into cakes, and afterwards made into beautiful white candles.

Among the American and English visitors at present in Florence, says the correspondent of the New York *Advertiser*, may be mentioned the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Va., who at the age of 70, has just acquired the Italian language, thus surpassing Cato, who boasted that he learned Greek at 60; Hon. Willis Hall, of N. Y., who passes the winter here with his family. Mr. Barringer, late Minister to Spain, Major Philips Kearney, late of the U. S Army, who lost an arm in Mexico; Normanby, the present Duke of Wellington, etc. The Duke is no longer young, though not yet quite 50, he looks 60, and is the very image of his father, in face, figure and voice. The resemblance is peculiarly striking, and *if he does* not inherit the rare intellectual qualities that ennable the name he bears, he will transmit it unimpaired. As it seems to be the fashion in England to make disparaging comparison, it is only just to say that he posesses a full share of English good sence and cultivation, with more than ordinary simplicity of manners. The large family estates, which yield a rent of some $120,000, will descend through his younger brother's family, as the Duchess has no children.

SENSIBILITY.—The N. O. Bee relates the following among other incidents connected with the burning of the Georgia:—

An individual was pointed out to us among the survivors. He was apparently about forty years old from Georgia. On our inquiring if he had lost any of his family, he replied "no, nobody but my wife and a small gal." "Seven in all." "No dad," said a strapping boy of 17 you had eight—there was Jim and Dave and Sal, etc., etc." "Well, I b'lieve you're righti" said the father, and we walked on.

On relating the circumstance in the cars as an evidence of what we consider a total destitution of sensibility, a passenger remarked "you are mistaken sir. He is a man of very tender feelings. While he was telling me abont $900 all in $5 gold peices, that he had left in the clerk's hand the big tears rolled down his cheeks. He is not wanting in sensibility if you only touch him in the right place."

A QUEER DEACON.—Curious expressions sometimes creep into the prayers of good men. At meeting one Sunday evening, Deacon J——, was "leading" in prayer. He had got past the "Jews," and continued thus—"And furthermore we pray, that right and justice may speedily prevail upon earth; that wrong may be done away, and every tub be made to stand upon its own bottom—to use a vulgar though common expression," added the Deacon, after a pause by way of apology for the use of his very colloquial phrase.

ASTRONOMICAL PUN.—When Sir William Hamilton announced to the Royal Irish Academy his discovery of the central sun—the star round which our orb of day and his planetary attendants revolve—a waggish member exclaimed, "What! our sun's sun! why, that must be a *grand sun!*.,

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THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.—In speaking of the latest European news the Journal of Commerce says that the tone of the English Ministerial press respecting the dispute between this country and England, arising out of Central American affairs, is such as to show that it will probably be settled in the most friendly and pacific spirit. The London Times of the 20th ultimo has a long article upon the subject, in the course of which it holds the following language, which may be regarded as conclusive as to the feeling in Downing street:

"The object of the Americans, openly stated, is to prevent the growth of any rival Power in Central America. It is certainly not an object with Great Britain to secure any aggressive establishments in that quarter. There is nothing, in short, which should impede a quick and effective settlement of the whole question, and we shall rejoice to hear that so desirable a work is in the way of completion."

ST. LOUIS.—The Intelligencer of the 29th ult., has the following relative to the sad state of affairs in that city, owing to the suspension of navigation:

Here we are, then, a city of 100,000 inhabitants—the "Metropolis of the West," hemmed in, literally choked off from all creation and the balance of the world. Boundaries as follows: North by the turulent, ice-filled Missouri; east by the frozen, impassable "Rubicon;" west by "slick" plank roads and slipery turnpikes; south by a boundless expanse of snow and a howling wilderness.

Great, magnificent St. Louis!

A story is going the rounds, of a party of ladies, who were caught in a shower, having the color washed from their cheeks. A lady at our elbow thinks the color of some of the gentlemen's noses could not be washed out with a water spout!